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ENGLISH-ITALIAN LANGUAGE BOOK

MOORE



D. C. HEATH & CO.

NEW YORK

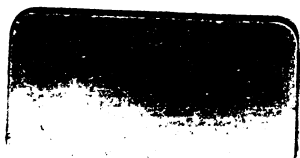
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AN ILLUSTRATED
ENGLISH-ITALIAN
LANGUAGE BOOK
AND
READER

BY
SARAH WOOL MOORE

BOSTON, U.S.A.
D. C. HEATH & CO., PUBLISHERS
1902

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PREFACE

THIS little book has been prepared especially for the Italian working men and women who come to our shores bringing brawn and brains and hoping to make an honest livelihood. Apparently the laborer does not realize that without our speech he is hopelessly crippled, and can neither find the employment he seeks nor is in a position to satisfy an employer, unless, effacing his own personality, he gives up his name for a number and becomes one of a gang.

He is probably intending to become an American citizen, and needs, in addition to the vocabulary of his trade, an insight into the customs and requirements of his new home; he needs to know how to use the many privileges and advantages it offers; how to avoid pitfalls to which strangers are everywhere exposed; and also how to avoid offending, unintentionally and through ignorance or misinformation, against the laws of the land. The day is full of toil, therefore the adult foreigner must depend for his opportunity upon our system of evening schools

— an institution invented in Italy and in operation at Rome as early as the year 1830.

The book is colloquial — the language of everyday life — and therefore may well supply to the American who desires to put himself in communication with his Italian fellow-citizens the vocabulary that he needs.

The author is indebted for indispensable assistance, as well as for expressions of encouragement and appreciation, to many valued friends among our Italian toilers in America, — men and women for whose sake the pleasant task was undertaken.

Also warm acknowledgments are due to Mr. Gino C. Speranza, Mr. G. Boccaccio, Mr. and Mrs. G. Conte, Mr. A. C. Nobile, and, perhaps most of all, to Mrs. Adele Patrono.

MT. VERNON, N.Y.,

January, 1902.

CONTENTS

LESSON		PAGE
1. The Man and Woman	<i>L' Uomo e la Donna</i>	1
2. The Gardener	<i>Il Giardiniere</i>	3
3. The Body	<i>Il Corpo</i>	5
4. First Review	<i>Prima Rivista</i>	7
5. The Blacksmith	<i>Il Maniscalco</i>	10
6. The Mason and Stone- cutter	<i>Il Muratore e lo Scarpellino</i>	12
7. Second Review	<i>Seconda Rivista</i>	14
8. The House	<i>La Casa</i>	16
9. Dress	<i>Il Vestito</i>	19
10. The Kitchen	<i>La Cucina</i>	21
11. Third Review	<i>Terza Rivista</i>	24
12. Time and Weather	<i>Il Tempo</i>	26
13. The Day Laborer	<i>Il Bracciante</i>	29
14. The Day Laborer (<i>con- tinued</i>)	<i>Il Bracciante</i>	32
15. Fourth Review	<i>Quarta Rivista</i>	34
16. The Carter	<i>Il Carrettiere</i>	36
17. The Post Office	<i>L' Ufficio Postale</i>	39
18. The Court	<i>Il Tribunale</i>	41
19. Fifth Review	<i>Quinta Rivista</i>	44
20. The Shoemaker	<i>Il Calzolaio</i>	46
21. The Barber	<i>Il Barbiere</i>	49
22. The Laundry	<i>La Stanza del Bucato</i>	53
23. House-cleaning	<i>Pulire la Casa</i>	56
24. The Farm	<i>Il Podere</i>	59
25. Cardinal Numbers	<i>Numeri Cardinali</i>	62
26. Foods	<i>I Cibi</i>	65
27. The Tailor	<i>Il Sarto</i>	68
28. The Tailor (<i>continued</i>)	<i>Il Sarto</i>	71

LESSON		PAGE
29. The School	<i>La Scuola</i>	74
30. The School (<i>continued</i>)	<i>La Scuola</i>	78
31. Sixth Review	<i>Sesta Rivista</i>	81
32. Sickness and Health . .	<i>La Malattia e la Salute</i> . .	85

READING LESSONS

1. The Garden	<i>Il Giardino</i>	89
2. The Body	<i>Il Corpo</i>	90
3. The Blacksmith and the Children	<i>Il Maniscalco ed i Fanciulli</i> . .	91
4. The Mason	<i>Il Muratore</i>	92
5. Mt. Vernon	<i>Mt. Vernon</i>	93
6. Dress and Fashion . .	<i>Il Vestito e la Moda</i>	95
7. The Cook and her Work	<i>La Cuoca ed il suo Lavoro</i> . .	97
8. A Brave Man	<i>Un Brav' uomo</i>	98
9. Petty Larceny	<i>Piccolo Ladronaggio</i>	99
10. Work about the House	<i>Servizio attorno la Casa</i> . .	101
11. A Poor Interpreter . .	<i>Un Cattivo Interprete</i>	103
12. The Carter's Wife . .	<i>La Moglie del Carrettiere</i> . .	104
13. A Letter to Italy . . .	<i>Una Lettera all' Italia</i>	105
14. The Trial	<i>La Causa</i>	106
15. The Barge Office . . .	<i>L' Ufficio di Ammissione</i> . .	107
16. Saint Crispino	<i>Santo Crispino</i>	108
17. The Drunkard	<i>L' Ubriacone</i>	109
18. Washing Clothes . . .	<i>Il lavare Biancheria</i>	110
19. House-cleaning	<i>Il pulire la Casa</i>	112
20. The Farmer	<i>L' Agricoltore</i>	112
21. A Number Lesson . . .	<i>Un Lezione sui Numeri</i>	114
22. What Music means . .	<i>Che significa la Musica</i>	114
23. The Tailor and the Elephant	<i>Il Sarto e l'Elefante</i>	116
24. The Night School . . .	<i>Il Scuola a Notte</i>	117
25. Old Italy	<i>La Vecchia Italia</i>	118
26. A Word of Advice . . .	<i>Un Consiglio</i>	119

SUGGESTIONS TO TEACHERS

The teacher must test his class, and group by themselves, —
First, the already disciplined minds ;
Second, those untrained to study.

Much patient repetition will be necessary before the latter group can be made to comprehend what is meant by a translation from English into Italian and from Italian into English. This idea seems to be best conveyed through the lesson illustrations in which each object is marked by a numeral, — the teacher should give the numeral and the class should respond by giving both the English and Italian name of the object.

It may be necessary to repeat the same lesson until the idea of translation has been grasped ; while, on the other hand, for the group of students already knowing how to use a language book and its exercises, additional sentences should be constructed out of the vocabularies.

Such words as seem to be difficult to memorize or to pronounce should be written on the blackboard and repeatedly pronounced in unison.

The aspirated *h* is unknown in Italian and the initial *h* is always mute (example, *ho, hai, hanno*), therefore special drilling is needed on English words beginning with *h*. The Italian, confused by our usage, is apt to leave unsounded the aspirated *h* where it occurs, and makes also the mistake of affixing it to English words beginning with a vowel. It is therefore necessary to give the class a thorough drill on English words beginning with an aspirated *h* as well as on the exceptional English words in which the *h* is mute and which are pronounced like the corresponding Italian words, as, *honest, onesto* ; *honor, onore*.

The *th* sound is absolutely unknown in the Italian language.

The arbitrary system of English pronunciation, of English spelling, and of accenting English words, is a great stumbling block to the foreigner, and in order to avoid the necessity of correcting a vicious habit — always a difficult task — the vocabulary of each advance lesson should be distinctly read by the teacher and repeated by the pupil, who thus has an opportunity to note the accented syllables and the proper vowel sounds. Otherwise the pupil, not being able to make himself understood when he attempts to speak, becomes discouraged.

There are many excellent practical methods in use, for instance : —

(a) Given the following list of words, —

open, shut, take, bring, give, stand, go, your,
me, to, off, the, by, —

require the pupil to construct an English sentence including two or more of these words.

(b) Divide the class into two parts, have one part furnish questions and the other part answer these questions.

(c) Let the teacher give questions or directions *in English* which must be answered in pantomime, as : —

(Teacher) Bring me two chairs.

Open the window.

Put your pencil on the table.

Finally, it has been found by actual experiment, that an intelligent American teacher, with no previous study of Italian, can keep up with the class and do good work by using this book, — better work indeed than an Italian teacher whose pronunciation of English is faulty. This is of importance, since a teacher equally conversant with both languages is not always procurable.

LESSON FIRST



a man (1), un uomo.

I see, io vedo.

I see a man, io vedo un uomo.

a cat (6), un gatto.

I have, io ho.

I have a cat, io ho un gatto.

a man has, un uomo ha.

a woman (2), una donna.

a cap (7), una berretta.

a hat (3), un cappello.

a spade (4), una vanga.

a rake (5), un rastrello.

a hoe (8), una zappa.

a, an,¹ un, uno, una.

A man has a spade, Un uomo ha una vanga.

A woman has a cap, Una donna ha una berretta.

I have a hoe, Io ho una zappa.

I see a rake, Io vedo un rastrello.

A man sees, Un uomo vede.

A man sees a hoe, Un uomo vede una zappa.

A woman sees a man, Una donna vede un uomo.

¹ NOTA. — L' articolo *a* (un) non ha genere e prende la lettera *n* (*a, an*) solamente davanti ad una parola che principia con una vocale. **An** (un) non si usa mai come numerale.

*Singular***the**, il, la, lo.**of**, di.**of the**, del, della, dello.**the man**, l' uomo.**the woman**, la donna.**the hoe**, la zappa.**the cat**, il gatto.*Plural***the**, i, le, gli.**of the**, dei, delle, degli.**the men**,¹ gli uomini.**the women**, le donne.**the hoes**, le zappe.**the cats**, i gatti.**EXERCISES**

To be translated and written. Da tradursi e scriversi.

1. The man has a rake. 2. I see a hat. 3. I see 3 spades. 4. I see 1 spade, 2 rakes, and (*ed*) a hoe. 5. I see 4 cats, 5 men, and 2 women. 6. A man has the woman's cap (the cap of the woman).² 7. The cat sees the spades and the rakes of the men and of the women. 8. I have the man's hat. 9. A woman has 6 hoes. 10. The man's cat sees 2 spades. 11. I see a spade. 12. I see a woman. 13. A woman has a cat. 14. A man has a hoe. 15. A cat sees a hat. 16. I have a rake. 17. A man sees a woman.

I

1. La donna ha una berretta. 2. Vedo gli uomini. 3. Ho una zappa, 2 rastrelli, 3 vanghe, 4 berrette ed un cappello. 4. Un gatto vede un uomo. 5. Una

¹ NOTA. — Il plurale si forma coll' aggiungere un *s* al singolare. Il plurale delle parole *man* e *woman* è irregolare.

² NOTA. — La forma possessiva *the woman's cap* è preferibile all' altra *the cap of the woman*.

donna ha la vanga dell' uomo. 6. Il gatto della donna vede gli uomini. 7. 2 vanghe ed una zappa.

one, 1.

four, 4.

eight, 8.

two, 2.

five, 5.

nine, 9.

three, 3.

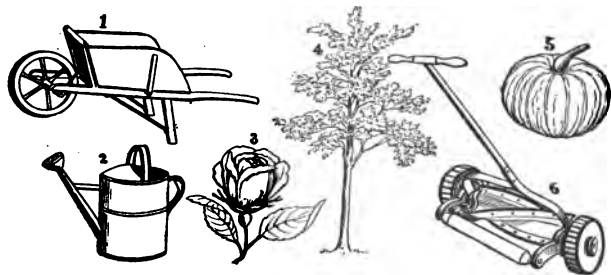
six, 6.

ten, 10.

seven, 7.

LESSON SECOND

THE GARDENER — IL GIARDINIERE



VOCABULARY

grass, erba.

tree (4), albero.

lawn, prato.

lawn-mower (6), taglia-erba.

garden, giardino.

vegetables, ortaggi, legumi.

flowers, fiori.

wheelbarrow (1), carriola.

watering-pot (2), innaffiatoio.

and, e, ed.

Yes, sir, Sì, signore.

in, in.

in the, nel, nella, nello, nei.

have you? { avete voi ?
 { hai tu ?
 { ha ella ?

this is, questo è.

to plant, piantare.

to rake, rastrellare.

to spade, vangare.

good, buona, buone, buono,
buoni.

bad, cattivo.

can you ? { potete voi ?
 { puoi tu ?
 { può ella ?

not, non.

I cannot, Non posso.

What do you call this ? Come si chiama questo ?

EXERCISES

1. The gardener has a wheelbarrow, two rakes, and three spades. 2. The men have hoes. 3. I see flowers and vegetables. 4. I see five women; one woman has a cat. 5. What do you call this? This is a hat. 6. What do you call this (3)? This is a rose. 7. The gardener plants flowers and vegetables. 8. Can you spade the garden? No, sir, I cannot. 9. What is this? This is a (4) tree. 10. A good woman. 11. A good¹ man. 12. A bad cat. 13. Have you a good spade? 14. Can you plant grass in the lawn? Yes, sir. 15. Have you a wheelbarrow? 16. What do you call this? This is a flower—a rose (3). 17. What is this (5)? A vegetable—a pumpkin (*una zucca*) (5). 18. I see the watering-pot (2).

2

1. Come si chiama questa? Questa è un taglia-erba. 2. Come si chiama quest' albero? 3. Come si

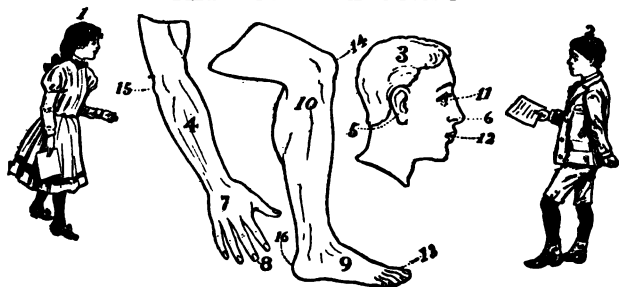
¹ NOTA.— Gli aggettivi come gli articoli sono indeclinabile e la stessa forma viene usata per tutti i generi e numeri come: *a good wheelbarrow, the good wheelbarrows.*

chiama questa? Questa è una zucca. 4. Come si chiama questo fiore? Questo fiore è una rosa. 5. È questa una buona vanga? Sì, signora (*ma'am*). 6. Hai tu una carriuola? No, signora. 7. È quest' uomo un giardiniere? 8. Puoi tu rastrellare il prato? 9. Potete voi piantare un albero? 10. Potete voi vangare il giardino?

See reading lesson, page 89.

LESSON THIRD

THE BODY—IL CORPO



to speak, parlare.

the mouth, la bocca (12).

arm, braccio (4).

stocking, calza.

hair, capelli (3).

a finger, un dito (8).

toe, dito del piede (13).

tooth, dente.

face, faccia.

knee, ginocchio (14).

elbow, gomito (15).

leg, gamba (10).

tongue, lingua.

a hand, una mano (7).

the nose, il naso (6).

the eye, l'occhio (11).

the ear, l'orecchio (5).

foot, piede (9).

boy, ragazzo (2).

girl, ragazza (1).

head, testa.

heel, tallone (16).

little, piccolo.

also, anche.

with, con.

EXERCISES

1. I see with my (11).
2. I hear with my (5).
3. I smell with my (6).
4. I taste with my tongue.
5. I eat with my (12).
6. I touch with my fingers.
7. The boy has hurt his (*suo*) foot.
8. I see a face.
9. One hand has five fingers.
10. The woman has a good head.
11. Can you see the little girl? No, sir.
12. Can you hear with one ear? Yes, sir.
13. What do you call this (12)? A mouth.
14. Can you taste with the mouth? Yes, sir.
15. What do you call this (6)? This is a nose.
16. Can you smell with the nose?
17. Have you one leg? I have two legs.
18. Have you two bodies? I have one body.

3

1. La piccola ragazza si è fatto male alla mano.
2. Il ragazzo ha un buon braccio.
3. Una calza è nella (*in the*) mano.
4. Io vedo anche calze ai (*on*

the) piedi ed alle gambe. 5. Io vedo 4 piedi, 4 gambe, 2 mani, 3 braccia, 2 teste, 2 faccie, 1 orecchio, 2 occhi, 2 nasi, 2 bocche. 6. Puoi vedere i capelli? Sì, signore. 7. Ha il ragazzo una vanga ed una carriuola? No, signore. 8. Questo (*this*) ragazzo ha una calza. 9. Ha la ragazza una rosa? No, signore. 10. Questo (*this*) ragazzo ha un gatto. 11. La donna può vedere cogli occhi, udire colle orecchie, odorare col naso, assaggiare colla lingua, mangiare e parlare colla bocca, sentire col corpo e toccare colla mano. 12. Non può la donna mangiare colla lingua ed i denti (*teeth*, irreg.) anche? 13. Sì, la lingua ed i denti sono nella bocca. 14. Mi sono fatto male al tallone ed al dito del piede.

LESSON FOURTH

FIRST REVIEW — PRIMA RIVISTA

Forma regolare del tempo présente.

I speak, io parlo.

we speak, noi parliamo.

you speak, { voi parlate.
tu¹ parli.
ella parla.

he, she, it, speaks, egli, ella, esso, essa parla.

they speak, eglino, elleno, essi, esse parlano.

I eat, io mangio.

we eat, noi mangiamo.

you eat, { tu mangi.
voi mangiate.
ella mangia.

he, she, it, eats, egli, ella, esso, essa mangia.

they eat, eglino, elleno, essi, esse mangiano.

¹ NOTA. — Nella lingua inglese *tu* (*thou*) viene usato nella preghiera e nella poesia.

VOCABULARY

to call, chiamare.	tree, albero.
to hurt, far male.	grass, erba.
to eat, mangiare.	face, faccia.
to smell, odorare.	flower, fiore.
to speak, parlare.	vegetables, legumi, ortaggi.
to feel, sentire.	lawn, prato.
to hear, udire.	his ¹ (<i>mas.</i>), suo, sua, suoi.
to see, vedere.	her (<i>fem.</i>), suo, sua, suoi.

EXERCISES

1. You can plant a tree. 2. I can plant six trees.
3. You have a hoe. 4. I have eight hoes. 5. You have two hands. 6. I have five fingers on (*su*) one hand. 7. The woman has hurt her face. 8. The man has hurt his head. 9. The boy has hurt his leg. 10. The girl has a little foot and a little stocking. 11. We have nine rakes, and they have the spades. 12. The little boy can taste with his tongue. 13. The girl can touch her hair. 14. I can feel my nose. 15. You can hear me (*mi*) speak. 16. The cat tastes with his tongue and his mouth. 17. I see with my eyes. 18. Can you see the little girl? 19. The cat has a head and two ears. 20. I see a flower and a vegetable. 21. The flower is a rose, and the vegetable is a pumpkin. 22. Have you a wheelbarrow? Yes, sir, also hoes, rakes, and spades

¹NOTA.— Il pronome possessivo si accorda in inglese col soggetto, in italiano coll' oggetto.

in my garden. 23. The man can plant seven trees on one lawn. 24. What do you call this? A lawn-mower to mow (*tagliare*) the grass. 25. And this? A watering-pot to water the flowers.

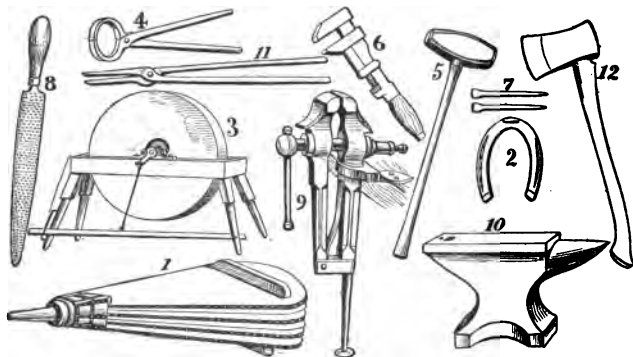
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1. Ho due piedi e due mani. 2. Questa è una gamba. 3. Tu hai anche dieci dita. 4. La mia testa è piccola, i miei occhi sono (*are*) anche piccoli. 5. Puoi (potete, può)(*can you*) parlare inglese (*English*)? 6. Io posso parlare inglese; il piccolo ragazzo e la piccola ragazza possono (*can*) parlare inglese; la donna può anche parlare inglese. 7. Potete (puoi, può) chiamare l'uomo? Posso chiamare dieci uomini. 8. Puoi (potete, può) vedere il mio orecchio? Sì, signora (*Yes, ma'am*). 9. Hai (*avete, ha*) buoni ortaggi nel giardino? Non, signora, ho buoni fiori. 10. Come si chiama questo? Questo è un rastrello. 11. Vedo anche una zappa ed una vanga. 12. Hai (*avete, ha*) un cappello o (*or*) una berretta sulla testa? La donna ha un cappello, io ho i miei capelli (*my hair*). 13. L'uomo ha una buona faccia. 14. L'uomo ha un bel corpo anche. 15. Potete odorare queste rose? Sì, posso vedere, toccare ed odorare le rose.

Additional phrases should be formed from other words given in the vocabulary.

LESSON FIFTH

THE BLACKSMITH — IL MANISCALCO



VOCABULARY

to sharpen, affilare.

to hammer, battere.

to make, fare.

to cool, raffreddare.

to heat, scaldare.

shop, bottega.

house, casa.

nails (7), chiodi.

horse, cavallo.

wrench (6), chiave a vite.

wedge, cuneo.

iron, ferro.

horseshoe (2), ferro di cavallo.

fire, fuoco.

anvil (10), incudine.

grindstone (3), mola.

sledge-hammer (5), martello pesante.

bellows (1), mantice.

tongs (11), molle.

vice (9), morsa.

rasp (8), raspa.

shoe, scarpa.

axe (12), scure.

pincers (4), tenaglie tonde.

hot, caldo.

cold, freddo.

strong, forte.

he, egli.

on, upon, su, sopra.

on the, sul, sullo, sulla, sui, sulle, sugli.

for, per.

or, o.

EXERCISES

1. What do you call this house? This is the blacksmith's shop. 2. The blacksmith hammers hot iron upon the anvil. 3. I see a good fire. 4. Yes, the blacksmith heats the iron and hammers it to make nails or horseshoes, and he has a grindstone to sharpen an axe or wedge. 5. I see a horseshoe (2) and I see a horse. 6. Yes, the horse has four legs and four feet, and the blacksmith makes horseshoes for the horse's feet (or the feet of the horse).

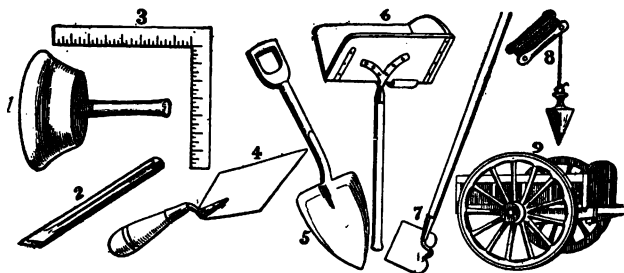
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1. Il maniscalco è un uomo forte. 2. Egli ha buone braccia e buoni occhi. 3. Egli ode con le orecchie il suono (*sound*) del martello pesante e dell' incudine. 4. Egli vede il fuoco. 5. Il corpo è caldo. 6. Hai un cavallo? No, signore. 7. Il giardiniere ha il mio cavallo. 8. Io ho una carriola. 9. Come si chiama questa (3)? Non sai? (*Don't you know?*) Non so (*I don't know*). 10. Questa (3) è una mola. 11. Anche questa è una (8). Questa è una (9); questo è un (5); questa è una (10). 12. Il mio prato ha erba, alberi, e fiori; è bellissimo (*very beautiful*). 13. Il braccio mi fa male ed anche la faccia (*my arm hurts me, etc.*).

See reading lesson, page 91.

LESSON SIXTH

THE MASON AND STONE-CUTTER
IL MURATORE E LO SCARPELLINO



I, io.¹

he, she, it, egli, ella, esso.

we, noi.

you, voi.

they, essi.

I¹ am, sono.

he, she, it is, egli, ella, esso è.

we are, siamo.

you are, siete.

they are, sono.

VOCABULARY

to build, fabbricare.

to mix, mischiare.

to carry, portare.

to want, volere.

lime, calce.

trowel (4), cazzuola.

carter, carrettiere.

cart (9), carro.

mortar, calcina.

cellar, cantina.

windows, finestre.

job, lavoro.

bricks, mattoni.

wall, muro.

hod-carriers, manovali.

mallet (1), mozzetta.

shovel (5), pala.

door, porta.

plumb-line (8), piombino.

stones, pietre.

¹ NOTA. — In inglese i pronomi non si possono sottintendere.

hod (6), porta-muttono.	new , nuovo, nuovi.
square (3), squadra.	straight , netto, diritto.
chisel (2), scalpello.	if , se.
bag , sacco.	do you want ? volete ? vuoi ¹ ?
sand , sabbia.	vuole ?
tools , utensili.	I want , voglio.

EXERCISES

1. I want a mason to build a cellar for my new house. 2. This is a mason. 3. He can make one. 4. Do you want a job? Yes, sir. 5. Have you the tools of a mason? Yes, sir, in my tool bag. 6. What do you call this? This is a (1), and this is a (4); this is a (3). 7. I want a square to see if the wall is straight. 8. I want a plumb-line to see if the wall is vertical (*verticale*). 9. Can I have two hod-carriers to carry mortar and to mix it (*esso*)? Yes, and a cart, a carter, and a cart horse. 10. Do you want a shovel or a spade? I want three shovels and four spades. 11. I want also sand and lime. 12. I see four window frames (*telai*). 13. Yes, I want four windows in the cellar.

6

1. Puoi mischiare la calcina? Sì, signore, io posso (*I can*) mischiare la sabbia con la calcé e con l'acqua. 2. Questo fa (*makes*) la calcina? 3. V'è una porta in questa cantina? No, signore, ma posso fare una

¹ NOTA. — Note on page 7 (Nella lingua inglese, etc.).

porta. 4. Voglio una porta e tre finestre. Sì, signore.
 5. Hai buone pietre? Fa (*make*) i muri diritti con la (3) e verticali con il piombino. 6. Voglio una cazzuola. 7. Come si chiama questo? Questo è un martello. 8. Che cosa (*what*) è questa (4)? Questa è una cazzuola. 9. Vuoi chiodi? No, signore.

See reading lesson, page 92.

LESSON SEVENTH

SECOND REVIEW — SECONDA RIVISTA

VOCABULARY

to make, fare.

to believe, credere.

to think, pensare.

to cool, raffreddare.

to heat, scaldare.

to know, sapere.

I make, io fo.

do I?

do I make¹? } fo io?

do you make? fate voi.

I know, io so.

do I know? so io?

do you know? sapete voi?

do you speak? parlate voi?

these are, questi sono.

what is? } che cosa è?

what's? }

water, acqua.

shop, bottega.

house, casa.

horse, cavallo.

thing, cosa.

iron, ferro.

fire, fuoco.

floor, pavimento.

shoe, scarpa.

good, buono.

warm, } caldo.

hot, }

cold, freddo.

strong, forte.

this, questo.

these, questi.

what, che.

¹NOTA. — Non si dice *make you? know you?* ma, *do you make? do you know?*

EXERCISES

1. What is this? This is a horse. 2. Is this a new horse? Yes, sir, a new and a good horse; you can see what the horse is. 3. Are his legs straight and strong? Certainly. 4. Do you know if he can carry these things? I don't¹ know. 5. He is not strong if he cannot carry this anvil. 6. I see you want to hurt the horse. 7. No, I want to know if he is strong and good. 8. This is my shop. Do you want a fire? Yes, the water is cold. 9. I want to heat the water. 10. This is not a good window; good windows and doors are straight. 11. What do you call this? This is iron, and these are shoes. 12. The horse has shoes of iron; they are called horseshoes. 13. Can you make horseshoes? Yes, I can make good horseshoes. 14. My horse has four feet; I want four horseshoes. 15. Do you want the job? Yes, I do. 16. Is this a good hammer? I don't know. 17. The boy is cold; he wants to feel the fire (*il caldo*). 18. You speak of the job; this isn't a good job. 19. I know you can make these things. No, I can't. 20. Don't you think you can do it?

7

1. Che cosa è questa? Acqua calda. 2. Vuoi acqua fredda? No, signore, voglio acqua calda ed

¹NOTA. — *n't* vuol dire *not*, come, *don't* (*do not*), *isn't* (*is not*), etc.

un buon fuoco; voglio vedere che cosa posso fare.
 3. Che cosa puoi fare con acqua calda? Lo so io (*I know*).
 4. Parli del piccolo ragazzo? Sì è fatto male al braccio (*he has hurt his arm*).
 5. Puoi portare l'acqua? Sì, signore, o se no (*if not*) il cavallo può portare l'acqua ed il ragazzo anche.
 6. Questa è una nuova carriuola? Sì, nuova e forte.
 7. Puoi portare vanghe, zappe, rastrelli e pale in essa.
 8. Hai tu un giardino? Sì, la mia casa è in un giardino; ho alberi, ortaggi, legumi, fiori ed erba.
 9. Queste sono buone cose. Sì, io lo so (*I know it*).
 10. Credo che (*that*) la donna chiama. Sì la odo.

LESSON EIGHTH

THE HOUSE—LA CASA

Interrogative

do I? ¹ (<i>speak, live, etc.</i>),	parlo io?
do you live?	abitare voi?
do we make?	facciamo noi?
does he eat?	mangia egli?
does she feel?	sente ella?
does it have?	ha esso?

Negative

I don't,	non.
you don't want it,	{ non lo volete. tu non lo vuoi.
we don't live,	non abitiamo.
he doesn't speak,	egli non parla.

¹ NOTA. — *To do*, come *to make*, vuol dire *fare*, ma il verbo *to do* è difettivo e dipende ad un altro verbo il quale e sempre sottinteso se non espresso. In effetto *to do* è un verbo ausiliare.

she doesn't see,
it doesn't cost,

ella non vede.
non costa.



VOCABULARY

to live, abitare.
to cost, costare.
to build, fabbricare.
board, asse.
shingles, assicelle.
column, colonna.
daughter-in-law, cognata.
son-in-law, cognato.
cousin, cugino.
cousin, cugina.
god-mother, comare.
god-father, compare.
chimney, camino.
family, famiglia.
daughter, figlia.
son, figlio.
brother, fratello.
children, fanciulli.
carpenter, falegname.
foundation, fondamento.
piazza, portico.

father, padre.
floor, pavimento.
stairs, scale.
sister, sorella.
room, stanza.
roof, tetto.
aunt, zia.
uncle, zio.
high, alto.
low, basso.
beautiful, bello.
short, corto.
big }
large } grande.
great }
very } molto.
much }
many, molti.
how much? quanto?
how many? quanti?

EXERCISES

1. What do you call this? It is a house. 2. Do you live in this house? Yes, it is my¹ (*mia*) house. 3. How much does it cost to build a house? It costs much to build a big house. 4. How many rooms has a big house? A small house has two floors and eight rooms and a cellar. 5. I live in a small house, but (*ma*) it is high and has many windows. 6. The walls are (*sono*) high, the stairs are high, the roof is bad, the rooms are little, the chimney is new. 7. I see nine windows. 8. Yes, and the cellar has four.

8

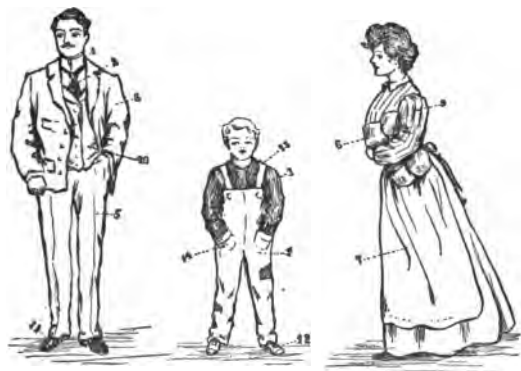
1. Questa casa è molto vecchia. 2. Non voglio abitare (*I don't want to live*) in essa (*it*). 3. Voglio fabbricare una nuova casa, ma costa molto. 4. Puoi fabbricare una casa? Sì posso; sono (*I am*) falegname; posso fabbricare in legno (*wood*), ma il muratore deve (*must*) fare il fondamento. 5. Io posso fare le porte, le finestre, il tetto, i pavimenti, le scale: non posso fare anche il camino. 6. Come si chiama questo? È il portico — grande ed alto. 7. Se la pioggia cade io sono nella casa ma non vi (*there*) sono se il sole risplende.

See reading lesson, page 93.

¹NOTA. — In inglese i pronomi possessivi non sono mai preceduti dall' articolo — si dice *mia casa*, non *la mia casa*.

LESSON NINTH

DRESS — IL VESTITO



VOCABULARY

to go, andare.
to give, dare.
to wear, indossare.
to go out, uscire.
clothes, abiti.
towels, asciugamani.
collar (1), collare.
cravat (2), cravatta.
overalls (4), copri-pantaloni.
boots (11), stivali.
shoes (12), scarpe.
suspenders (13), tiranti.
pocket (14), tasca.
dress, vestito.
blue, azzurro.
white, bianco.

shirt (3), camicia.
pants (5), calzoni.
bundle (6), fardello.
apron (7), grembiale.
coat (8), giacca.
book, libro.
drawers, mutande.
sleeve (9), manica.
vest (10), panciotto.
right, retto, diritto, destro
clean, netto.
black, nero.
left, sinistro.
dirty, sporco.
when, quando.
please, per piacere.

Forme regolari del passato

I lived , abitava.	I have lived , ho abitato.
he, she, touched , toccava.	he, she, has touched , ha toccato.
we wanted , volevamo.	we have wanted , abbiamo voluto.
you planted , piantavate.	you have planted , avete piantato.
they called , chiamavano.	they have called , hanno chiamato.

Forma irregolare

I was , era.	I had , aveva.	I must , ¹ debbo.
she, he, it, was .	had .	must .
we were .	had .	must .
you were .	had .	must .
they were .	had .	must .

EXERCISES

1. This woman is my wife. 2. She has a good and a beautiful face; she is as large as you are. 3. Yes, her father was very large, but her mother was small (*piccola*); her brothers are all (*tutti*) big men. 4. When she lived at home in her father's house, I lived in the house of her cousin in a little village. 5. We wanted to marry (*sposarci*), and we were married in her father's house. 6. I was married in a church (*chiesa*). 7. My wife has a blue dress; she wears a white collar and a clean white apron. 8. I see three towels. Yes, three clean

¹ NOTA. — Queste terminazioni sono invariabili in tutte le persone eccetto nella poco usata seconda persona singolare *tu*.

towels. 9. How much does one cost? It doesn't cost much. 10. Please give me one. Yes, sir. 11. My husband wants a job. 12. What can he do? He can't (*non può*) do much, but he can carry books and bundles. 13. He wears good clothes.

9

1. Quest' uomo indossa buoni vestiti. 2. Egli indossa una camicia bianca, anche una sotto (*under*) camicia, un collare netto, una cravatta azzurra, calzoni neri, una berretta nera, una buona giacca; ma gli stivali sono sporchi. 3. Per piacere datemi un collare netto; non posso uscire con un collare sporco; questo è nero. 4. Come si chiama questo in inglese? Questo si chiama (*a book*).

Formate frasi con altre parole nel vocabolario.

See reading lesson, page 95.

LESSON TENTH

THE KITCHEN — LA CUCINA

Abbreviations of can not, will not, do not.

I (you, we, he, she, it) can't, non posso.

I (you, we, he, she, it) won't, non voglio.

I (you, we, he, she, it) don't, non fo.

VOCABULARY

to cook, cucinare.

to buy, comprare.

to try, provare.

coffee-pot (10), caffettiera.

pot (2), caldaia.

knives (6), coltello.

spoon (5), cucchiaino.

cover, coperchio.



food, cibo.

grocer, droghiere.

grocery, drogheria.

fork (7), forchetta.

oven, forno.

salt pork, lardo.

rolling-pin (4), matterello.

handle, manico.

hardware store, negozio di
ferramento.

watch, orologio da tasca.

clock (11), orologio da camera.

pump (1), pompa.

frying-pan (3), padella.

plate (13), piatto.

kettle, pentola.

stove (8), stufa.

skimmer, schiumaruola.

saucers, sottotazze, piattini.

lard, sugna.

tea-pot, teiera.

cup (9), tazza.

tin cup, tazza di latta.

pitcher (12), vaso da acqua.

certainly, certo, certamente.

every, ogni.

little } piccolo.
small }

smaller, più piccolo.

more, più.

bigger, più grande.

too, too much, troppo.

greasy, unto.

where, dove.

EXERCISES

1. I don't want a bad stove in my kitchen. 2. My kitchen is small; this stove is too big. 3. Don't you think so (*così*)? 4. Can you go to the hardware store and buy a lamp (*lume*) (14)? Yes, certainly. 5. Has he a bigger lamp? No, he has a smaller one. 6. I don't want a little lamp; this one is too small. 7. Do you want a (5)? Yes, please give me one, also three (9), and a skimmer, a (13), and one (2). 8. I want to buy a (1), four (6), and a (12). 9. The frying-pan is so (*tanto*) dirty and greasy. 10. How many plates are clean? Certainly three or four. 11. Do you call this a good stove? No, I don't. 12. I can't cook with it; it is not good. 13. You must try.

10

1. Voglio sei asciugamani netti nella mia cucina. 2. Vedo un bel vaso di fiori e 2 vasi da acqua. 3. La stufa è tanto grande! 4. Per piacere comprane una più piccola; ma la padella è troppo piccola. 5. Voglio un vaso da acqua. 6. Datemi questo (*give me this one*). 7. Non posso (*I can't*) e non voglio, esso (*it*) è troppo nero. 8. Anche è troppo grande e costa troppo. 9. Quanto costa? Costa tre scudi e non è (*it isn't*) forte. 10. Devo comprare una pompa ed un orologio; non voglio una stufa; mia moglie non può cucinare. 11. La stufa è fredda. 12. Il

fuoco non è buono. 13. La padella è molto calda.
 14. Quante forchette hai? 15. Dove posso comprare
 dei coltelli? Nel negozio di ferramenta. 16. Dove
 posso comprare il cibo? Nella drogheria.

See reading lesson, page 95.

LESSON ELEVENTH

THIRD REVIEW — TERZA RIVISTA

VOCABULARY

to go , andare.	low , basso.
to cost , costare.	white , bianco.
to give , dare.	bad , cattivo.
to wear , indossare.	much , very , molto.
to carry , portare.	very much , moltissimo.
to go out , uscire.	many , molti.
towels , asciugamani.	clean , netto, pulito.
children , fanciulli.	black , nero.
work , lavoro.	dirty , sporco.
book , libro.	old , vecchio.
husband , marito.	how much ? quanto?
wife , moglie.	when ? quando?
dress , vestito.	everywhere , ogni dove.
clothes , vestiti.	so , così.
high , alto.	but , ma.

EXERCISES

1. I must try to live in this house. 2. Don't you
 want to live in a small house? Certainly; but this
 house is old and dirty, the windows are small, the
 floors are bad, the rooms are very low, the doors are

not straight, I can't cook in the kitchen, I haven't good water; I want a new house. 3. Where do you want to go? I don't know. My husband knows a good shop with rooms above (*sopra*). 4. You speak of the blacksmith's shop? Yes; I call the blacksmith's shop a good shop in a good house. 5. Please see if he wants to give the big stove in the kitchen with the house. 6. Do you want to buy the stove? No, it costs too much. 7. How much does it cost? Well (*ebbene*), it doesn't cost twenty dollars (*scudi*), but I can't buy it. 8. I must buy clothes for my husband and my boy, and things for the kitchen. 9. I must go out. 10. Please try to carry these things to the gardener. Yes, certainly.

II

1. Certo, io abborrisco (*I hate*) un vestito sporco. 2. Non voglio indossare questo, è troppo cattivo, — è anche vecchio e troppo grande; per piacere datemi il vestito nuovo. 3. Non dovete chiamare questo bianco ed azzurro vecchissimo, non è molto netto, è vero (*it is true*); debbo comprare troppi vestiti, voglio comprare libri. 4. Dove è mio marito? non lo vedo. 5. La moglie vuole fare cose buone da mangiare per il marito, vederlo felice (*happy*) e sapere che egli va la mattina (*in the morning*) al suo lavoro sempre (*always*) netto ed in buona salute.

LESSON TWELFTH

TIME AND WEATHER—IL TEMPO



VOCABULARY

to understand, capire.
 to forget, dimenticare.
 to work, lavorare.
 to pay, pagare.
 to take, get, prendere.
 to use, usare.
 to come, venire.
 it snows, nevica.
 it rains, piove.
 year, anno.
 storm, burrasca.
 bargain, contratto.
 city, città.
 country, campagna.
 day, giorno.
 half, mezzo.
 money, moneta.
 snow, neve.

night, notte.
 hour, ora.
 boss, padrone.
 quarter, quarto.
 week, settimana.
 overseer, sovrastante.
 dollar, scudo.
 cent, soldo.
 wind, vento.
 the same, lo stesso.
 now, adesso.
 never, mai.
 always, sempre.
 so much, tanto.
 Here it is, Eccolo.
 Here I am, Eccomi.
 here, qui.
 Thank you, Grazie.

When must I come? Quando devo io venire?

Come Venite	{	right away, subito.
		soon, presto.
		to-day, oggi.
		to-morrow, domani.
		to-night, questa notte.
		this evening, questa sera.
		at noon, a mezzo giorno.
		early, a buon' ora.
		late, tardi.

How are you paid? Come siete voi pagati?

We are paid	{	by the day, giorno per giorno.
		by the hour, all' ora.
		by the month, a mese.
		by the job, a contratto.

What sort of weather is it? Che tempo fa?

It is	{	fine, bello.
		very cold, molto freddo.
		freezing, si gela.

The sun shines, Il sole risplende.

The rain falls, La pioggia cade.

What time is it? Che ora è?

It is ten o'clock, Sono le dieci.

EXERCISES

1. The boss calls you. 2. What does he say (*che dice*)? He says to come right away. 3. Where must I go? 4. Go and take (*prendete*) some (*dei*) bricks to the cellar. 5. He wants mortar too (*anche*). 6. Get (*prendete*) water from the pump and mix it with lime and sand. 7. That man works well (*bene*); I pay him (*lo pago*) by the job or by the day—it is always

the same. 8. How are the women paid (*pagate*)? By the month or week. 9. It snows. 10. Can you shovel snow (*palare neve*)? 11. The weather is very cold. 12. There are (*vi sono*) seven days in a week, four weeks in a month, 30 days in a month, and 365 days in a year. 13. What time is it? It is five o'clock. 14. Here is your money. Thank you. 15. Don't forget to come to-morrow. 16. I understand.

12

1. Abbiamo un buon padrone; è gentile (*kind*) e paga sempre prontamente (*promptly*), non mai dimentica; dice "pago tanto all' ora" e fa come dice. 2. Lavorate a contratto? Sì, signore, a contratto — o tanto per giorno, è lo stesso. 3. Venite, adesso vi pago. 4. Prendete (*take*) la moneta. Grazie. 5. Oggi è troppo caldo; non posso lavorare bene. 6. Fa sempre caldo nella città in estate; nella campagna fa fresco (*cool*). 7. Vengo nella campagna quando il tempo è buono. 8. È bellissimo oggi. 9. Nell' inverno dobbiamo avere fuoco ogni (*every*) giorno, nevica o piove sempre. 10. È meglio (*better*) stare in casa. 11. Abitate in questa casa? Sì, oggi, ma non domani, cambio abitazione (*I'm moving*). 12. Viene il muratore oggi? Non può venire c' è troppo fango (*mud*). 13. Che ora è? Sono le quattro. Grazie. 14. Il padrone ci paga (*pays us*) alle cinque. 15. Eccolo (*here he is*). 16. Quanto

mi date al giorno? Lo stesso oggi come ieri. 17. Non capisco. Uno scudo e mezzo. Va bene.

See reading lesson, page 98.

LESSON THIRTEENTH

THE DAY LABORER—IL BRACCIANTE, IL LAVORATORE



VOCABULARY

to hurry, affrettare.

to arrive, arrivare.

to open, aprire.

to help, aiutare.

to count, contare.

to cheat, ingannare.

to begin, principiare.

to dig, scavare.

to end, terminare.

track, binario.

switch, deviamiento di binario.

railroad (1), ferrovia.

drain, fogna.

ditch (2), fossa.

town, paesetto.

paving stone, { pietra a pavi-
mento.

shovel (3), pala.

post (4), palo.

crowbar (5), palo di ferro.

pick (6), picco.

station (7), stazione, fermata.

¹ NOTA.—L'idioma inglese vuol dire tradotta literalmente: Che cosa siete voi facendo?

street (8), strada.

water pipes, tubi dell' acqua.

matches, zolfonelli.

enough, abbastanza.

glad, contento.

straight, dritto.

wide, largo.

dark, oscuro.

deep, profondo.

poor, povero.

rich, ricco.

alone, solo.

crooked, storto.

narrow, stretto.

quick, veloce.

here, ecco, qui.

there, lì, ci, vi.

one time, once, una volta.

from, da.

Hurry up! Fa in fretta!

Go ahead! Avanti!

All right! Va bene!

That's wrong, { Quello è sba-
gliato.

I'm sorry, Mi dispiace.

no good, non vale niente.

Pronomi oggettivi

me, me, mi.

us, noi, ci.

you, voi, vi.

them, loro, gli, li.

him, lui, gli, lo.

her, le, gli, la.

What¹ are you doing? Che cosa fate?

(I am) I'm digging, Scavo.

(We are) We're working, Lavoriamo.

(It is) It's raining, Piove.

Have you some matches? Avete dei zolfanelli?

No, I haven't (have not) any, Non ne ho.

EXERCISES

1. Do you want a job? Yes, sir, I'm a railroad hand (*lavoratore*). 2. Come with me. 3. Here is a shovel and a pick; there is a crowbar. 4. You must dig a ditch for gas pipes and water pipes. 5. You must work hard (*forte*). 6. Can you work fast (*presto*)? Yes, I am strong. 7. Do you want the ditch deep? 8. The handle (*manico*) of the shovel is too short. I can't use it. Give me the

spade. 9. Here it is, and hurry up! 10. The men here are no good; I want a good straight ditch. 11. Is this wide enough? Certainly, you understand the job. 12. All right! I'm glad to get the job.

13

1. Il padrone è qui; dice di andare alla stazione della ferrovia subito. 2. Prendi dei ferri, picchi, pali di ferro, vanghe, pale ed anche 2 martelli; metti (*put*) i ferri nella carriuola ed avanti, devi esser là (*be there*) alle dieci. 3. Adesso sono le nove e mezzo; non posso andare tanto veloce, quando piove. 4. Ma non è cattivo tempo, e la via non è lunga. 5. Fa in fretta! Va bene, io vo subito. 6. È molto lavoro fare una strada per la ferrovia. 7. Lavoriamo adesso da 3 mesi e 24 giorni. 8. Principiamo a scavare a buon' ora la mattina, alle cinque, e terminiamo alle cinque la sera — queste sono undici ore di lavoro. 9. Siete pagati (*are you paid*) tanto per giorno? Sì, tanto per giorno ed ogni giorno siamo pagati il valore d' una ora di più. 10. Hai un buon padrone? Certo, è bravo (*he's fine*) e gentile (*kind*). Eccolo. 11. Che cosa fai? Scavo questa fossa per la fogna. 12. Dammi il picco, la fossa non è dritta; falla più larga quì e più profonda lì, questa non è giusta (*right*). 13. Mi dispiace.



LESSON FOURTEENTH

THE DAY LABORER (*continued*)

VOCABULARY

to lift , alzare.	size , dimensione.
to hire , affittare.	dried leaves , foglie secche.
to pile up , ammassare.	strawberry bed , fragoletto.
to burn , bruciare.	bundles , fasci.
to order , comandare.	bonfire , fuoco d'allegrezza.
to earn , guadagnare.	firewood , fuel, legna.
to put , mettere.	potatoes , patate.
to pick up , raccogliere.	kindling wood , pezzetti di
to return , ritornare.	legno.
to chop , sminuzzare.	a lot , una grande quantità.
to split , spaccare.	chips , scheggie.
to cut , tagliare.	paths , sentieri.
to empty , vuotare.	rubbish , spazzatura.
armful , bracciata.	wood-sawyer , segatore.
stick , bastone.	saw (I), sega.
log , ceppo.	woodshed , tettoia.
bushes , cespugli.	vines , viti.
sawhorse , (2) cavalletto.	busy , occupato.
manure , concime.	before } prima, davanti.
ashes , ceneri.	first }
wagon-load , carro-carico.	then , allora, poi.

EXERCISES

1. The man is here to cut wood. 2. Tell him to begin right away; first, he must saw (*segare*) the logs into lengths (*lunghezze*) of two feet, then split them and pile them up in the woodshed. 3. The (3) axe is

dull (*non taglia*). 4. Then sharpen it on the grindstone. 5. Have I split enough wood? No, we use a lot. 6. We use many bundles of kindling wood and the chips too. 7. Please pick up some chips. 8. Take an armful of wood to the kitchen. All right. 9. I'm chopping the wood very small (*sminuzzo*). Yes, it is small enough. 10. I want you to clean up (*pulire*) the yard (*il cortile*). 11. Empty the ashes, rake up the dried leaves, and burn up the rubbish. 12. Make a bonfire in the street. 13. Put manure on the strawberry bed and clean the paths. 14. I understand. 15. How much can you earn a week? 16. The boss hires me by the month.



14

1. Ecco un carico (*load*) di legna ed un carico di patate. 2. Mettete la legna sotto (*under*) la tettoia e le patate in cantina (*in the cellar*), e raccogliete i pezzetti di legna. 3. Oggi sono molto occupato, non posso fermarmi (*stop*) qui. 4. Vado alla città. 5. Ho abbastanza da fare. 6. Va bene, avanti. 7. Non dimenticate di pagarmi. 8. Vi pago a contratto; ho guadagnato dieci scudi. 9. Voglio comprare una grande quantità di concime. 10. Non potete usare questa spazzatura, foglie secche, etc.? Nò, non è

buona abbastanza ; voglio il concime per il fragoletto.

11. Va bene, eccolo. Grazie, questo è giusto. 12. I sentieri sono molto storti. 13. Sì, indirizzateli (*make them straight*). 14. Non posso con questa zappa. 15. Allora (*then*) prendete la vanga. 16. Non uso mai la vanga. Va bene, addio (*good-by*).

See reading lesson, page 101.

LESSON FIFTEENTH

FOURTH REVIEW — QUARTA RIVISTA

VOCABULARY

to hurry, affrettare.	time	} tempo.
to burn, bruciare.	weather	
to grow, crescere.	enough, abbastanza.	
to walk, camminare.	fine	} bello.
to understand, capire.	nice	
to forget, dimenticare.	beautiful	
to tell } dire.	glad, contento.	
to say }	long, lungo.	
to stop, fermare.	more, più.	
to earn, guadagnare.	same, stesso.	
to get } pigliare,	old, vecchio.	
to take } prendere.	now, adesso.	
year, anno.	how } come.	
summer, estate.	as }	
daughter, figlia.	there, lì, là.	
children, figliuoli.	never, mai.	
winter, inverno.	early, di buon' ora.	
morning, mattina.	here, qui.	
noon, mezzo giorno.	to-day, oggi.	
hour, ora.	always, sempre.	
street, strada.	right away, subito.	
evening, sera.	I'm sorry, mi dispiace.	

EXERCISES

1. Can you tell me where Fourth Street is? Yes, you take this street to the left (*a sinistra*), walk (*camminate*) ten minutes always in the same direction (*direzione*), then (*indi*) take the street to the right — the street is very narrow and the houses are low and very long; three are white, three are blue; you go always straight on (*avanti*) until (*finchè*) you come to Fourth Street. 2. Can I do it in half an hour? Yes, time enough and more than (*che*) enough, but go right away. 3. I'm going now, I never hurry; but I am always early. 4. Stop at the blacksmith's shop, get a new spade and see if he can sharpen the axe on the grindstone, and make this iron spoon (*cucchiaio di ferro*) straight. 5. The children are growing very tall (*alti*). How many children in the family? I have only (*solamente*) one child, a daughter. 6. How old is she? (*Quanti anni ha?*) She is five years old. 7. To-day is a fine summer day; the weather is beautiful. 8. Don't forget to tell the boss to pay for the job; it is good work. I understand. 9. Do you speak English? I don't understand what you say. I'm sorry.

15

1. Debbo certo imparare (*learn*) l'inglese; voglio parlare la mattina a mezzogiorno e la sera, e voglio capire ciò (*what*) che il padrone e gli uomini dicono. 2. Potete dire quanto costa questo? Costa abbastanza

—dieci scudi (*dollars*). 3. Mio figlio capisce l'inglese, dice che è bello (*he says it is fine*). Sono contento udirlo. 4. Questo è un grande paese; posso essere occupato qui? Certo potete, se parlate inglese. 5. Voglio imparare subito. 6. Provate sempre di capire e parlate e non dimenticate il libro. 7. Sì, signora, grazie.

See reading lesson, page 103.

LESSON SIXTEENTH

THE CARTER—IL CARRETTIERE

How does he work? Come lavora?

well , bene.	better , meglio.	best , il meglio.
bad , male.	worse , peggio.	worst , il peggio.

He works to-day better than yesterday. Egli lavora oggi meglio di ieri.

What are you paid? Che paga avete?

much , molto.	more , più.	most , il più.
little , poco.	less , meno.	least , il meno.

We are paid less this week than last.

She earns a little every day.

Fifty pounds (*libbre*) is the most I can carry.

VOCABULARY

to go away, andare via.	to drive, guidare.
to tie } attaccare.	to feed, governare.
to fasten }	to curry, strigliare.
to water, abbeverare.	to get out of, scendere.
to take care of, custodire.	to get into, salire.
to kick, calcitrare.	oats, biada.

barrel (9), barile.
 bridle (5), briglia.
 wagon, carro.
 cart (6), carretta.
 carriage, carrozza.
 buggy, carrozzino.
 driver, conduttore.
 coal, carbone.
 hay, fieno.
 rope, fune.
 whip (8), frusta.
 harness, finimenti.
 shafts (2), forcine.
 team, un paio di cavalli.

lines }
 reins } (1), redini.
 wheel (7), ruota.
 gravel } rena,
 sand } sabbia.
 stable (4), stalla.
 curry-comb (3), striglia.
 dirt, earth, terra.
 pole, timone.
 after, dopo.
 equal, eguale.
 fast, presto.
 slow, piano.
 below, under, sotto.



EXERCISES

1. Where is the carter? He's in the stable; he's feeding the white horse. 2. Tell him to harness up (*mettere i finimenti ai cavalli*). I want a load of stones. 3. Do you want the team? No, he can't

drive two horses. 4. Isn't he a good driver? I don't know. 5. He uses the whip too much. 6. He understands how to take care of a horse, to curry, to water, and to feed him. 7. Is the cart there? 8. Load up (*caricate*) this wood. 9. I must unload (*scaricare*) first (*prima*). The cart is full (*pieno*) of coal, and the wagon is full of barrels. 10. Get five loads of sand to put on (*su*) the street. 11. Are the lines strong? 12. You have a nice harness. Yes, it is nice. 13. I was lucky (*fortunato*). This harness was a present (*regalo*) to me from my uncle. 14. He was here day before yesterday, and he gave (*diede*) me this present. 15. Was this horse a present, too? No, the horse belongs (*appartiene*) to Mr. White. We were obliged (*obbligati*) to borrow it (*prenderlo in prestito*).

16

1. Il carrettiere ha un carico di barili e cassette (*boxes*). 2. Il carro è sporco, il fango (*mud*) è tanto profondo. 3. Deve strigliare bene i cavalli questa sera; e pulire le ruote ed il timone del carro. 4. Guida un bel paio di cavalli. 5. Quanto costa un cavallo? Non so, ma i finimenti sono cari (*dear*). 6. Mettete la briglia al cavallo e abbeveratelo. Subito signore. 7. Perché andate via? Bisogna ritornare a casa per aiutare (*help*) la moglie. 8. La moglie non è la schiava del marito ma l' eguale sua compagna.

See reading lesson, page 104.

LESSON SEVENTEENTH

THE POST OFFICE—L'UFFICIO POSTALE

VOCABULARY

to ask , domandare.	name , nome.
to sign , firmare.	postman , postino.
to mail , impostare.	package , pacco.
to meet , incontrare.	money order , vaglia.
to read , leggere.	journey , viaggio.
to send , mandare.	cheap , buon mercato.
to leave } partire.	dear , caro.
to depart }	foreign , estero.
to weigh , pesare.	important , importante.
to register , registrare.	valuable , prezioso.
to forward , recapitare, spedire.	next , prossimo.
to write , scrivere.	all , tutto.
to translate , tradurre.	last , ultimo.
envelopes , buste.	over-weight , passa il peso.
paper , carta.	please , prego.
change , cambio.	I was , era.
postage stamps , francobolli.	he, she, it was , era.
address , indirizzo.	we were , eravamo.
ink , inchiostro.	you were , eravate.
letter , lettera.	they were , erano.
law , legge.	

PARTICIPIO PASSATO

Regolare

to arrive, arrived.
to mail, mailed.
to sign, signed.
to weigh, weighed.

Irregolare

to meet, met.
to give, given.
to see, seen.
to speak, spoken.

I have weighed the package.

The gardener has signed the paper.

She has spoken to the postman.

EXERCISES

1. I have written (*scritto*) a letter to my¹ cousin ; I must go to the post office and mail it. 2. The postman was here just now. 3. I am sorry ; I wanted to give him this letter. 4. Is it very important ? Yes. 5. I see it has a foreign stamp. 6. It goes to Italy. 7. Please mail this package for me ; I do not know how much it weighs, but here is money to pay for it. 8. Do you want it registered ? Certainly. 9. Then you must write your name and address on the package. 10. All right ; here is more money. 11. You have given me enough and too much. 12. Then buy postage stamps with the change. 13. Do you want five-cent stamps for Italy, or two-cent stamps for the United States ? 14. I want five-cent stamps ; to-morrow I want to send a money order to Italy. 15. The post office is closed (*chiuso*) to-morrow. 16. Why ? Because to-morrow is Sunday (*Domenica*). 17. Oh, I forget that to-day is Saturday, and Sunday all stores (*magazzini*) and offices are closed. 18. That is the law.

17

1. Ecco le lettere. 2. Il postino dice che per questo voi dovete pagare due soldi di più. 3. Perché ? Perché passa il peso. 4. Quanto costa spedire un vaglia all' estero (*a foreign money order*) ? Dieci soldi. 5. Per gli Stati Uniti costa solamente (*only*) cinque

soldi. 6. Datemi un pacco di buste ed otto francobolli. 7. A che ora parte la posta per Boston (*does the mail leave for Boston*)? La prossima posta è alle sei e l'ultima alle nove. 8. Mi avete dato uno scudo, ecco il cambio. 9. Grazie. 10. Io parto per Boston (*I am leaving for Boston*), prego recapitarmi — le mie lettere (*please forward my letters*). 11. Debbo sapere l'indirizzo nuovo; ecco una carta, l'inchiostro ed una penna (*pen*); scrivetelo. Va bene.

See reading lesson, page 105.

LESSON EIGHTEENTH

THE COURT — IL TRIBUNALE

VOCABULARY

to **intend**, avere intenzione.

to **strike**, colpire.

to **commit**, commettere.

to **elect**, eleggere.

to **swear**, giurare.

to **lie**, mentire.

to **punish**, punire.

to **steal**, rubare.

to **sentence**, sentenziare.

to **discharge**, scaricare.

to **kill**, uccidere.

to **vote**, votare.

murder, assassinio.

assault, assalto.

habit, abitudine.

lawyer, avvocato.

Bible, Bibbia.

saloon, birreria.

chains, catene.

trial, **case**, causa.

subpoena, citazione.

knife, coltello.

crime, delitto.

jury, giurati.

judge, giudice.

oath, giuramento.

cause, motivo.

policeman, poliziotto.

prisoner, prigioniere.

bail, sicurtà.

witness, testimonio.

truth, verità.

ugly, brutto.

married, sposato.

holy, santo.

drunk, ubbriaco.

who, chi.

The court is in session, La corte è in seduta.

Le tre forme del passato definito, interrogativo, negativo, affermativo.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---|---|----------|
| 1. Interrogativo | { | <i>did</i> ¹ I give? | diedi? |
| | | <i>did</i> he, she give? | diede? |
| | | <i>did</i> we give? | demmo? |
| | | <i>did</i> you give? | deste? |
| | | <i>did</i> they give? | diedero? |
| | | <i>did</i> you see the judge? | |
| | | <i>did</i> they give an answer (<i>risposta</i>)? | |
| | | <i>did</i> he call you? | |
| 2. Negativo, | | No, he <i>did</i> not call me. | |
| 3. Affermativo, | | Yes, he called me. | |

EXERCISES

1. The court is now in session. 2. What is your name? 3. How long (*da quando*) have you been (*stato*) in America? 4. Have you taken out naturalization papers (*avete preso la prima carta di cittadinanza*)? 5. Do you want to become (*divenire*) a citizen (*cittadino*) of the United States? 6. How old are you (*che età avete*)? 7. Are you married? 8. How many children have you? 9. Do you intend to live here in the United States? 10. Have you ever committed a crime? 11. Were you ever in prison?

¹ NOTA. — *I do* è il presente, *I did* è il passato del verbo *to do* (fare).

12. Are your parents living (*I vostri genitori vivono*)?
13. Are you over twenty (*Avete più di venti anni*)?
14. Have you ever voted? 15. What is an oath?
16. Do you swear on the Holy Bible that you will tell (*direte*) the truth? 17. In what State of the United States are you? 18. Who (*chi*) is the governor of this State? 19. Who elect the governor (*governatore*)? 20. Who elect the representatives (*rappresentati*)? 21. Who elect the senators?
22. Who is now President of the United States?
23. Who elect the President?

18

1. Il giudice parla a voi. 2. Dice che voi dovete alzare la mano e giurare come nel cospetto (*sight*) di Dio di dire la verità. 3. Voi siete un testimonio e bisogna (*you must*) dire al giudice ed al giurì le cose come sono. 4. Se voi mentite, dopo (*after*) avere giurato (*having sworn*) alzando la mano al cielo (*heaven*), o toccando la santa Bibbia, questo è un delitto, uno spergiuro. 5. Il delitto dello spergiuro è punito con severità (*severity*). 6. Giurate voi? Sì, signore. 7. Avete mai veduto il prigioniero? Sì, signore. 8. L'avete veduto il vent'otto di Maggio? Sì, signore. 9. Dove l'avete veduto? In una birreria. 10. Era ubbriaco? Sì, signore. 11. Avete veduto l'assalto? Sì, signore. 12. Chi ha colpito con un coltello? Quest'uomo. 13. Dove

ha egli preso (*where did he get*) il coltello? L' aveva in tasca. 14. Questa è una brutta abitudine.

See reading lesson, page 106.

LESSON NINETEENTH

FIFTH REVIEW — QUINTA RIVISTA

VOCABULARY

to go, andare.	coal, carbone.
to tie up, attaccare.	paint, colore.
to pile up, ammassare.	summer, estate.
to water, abbeverare.	hay, fieno.
to swear, bestemmiare.	rope, fune.
to load up, caricare.	winter, inverno.
to take care of, custodire.	snow, neve.
to paint, dipingere.	person, persona.
to come in } entrare.	rain, pioggia.
to get into }	lines, reins, redini.
to swear } giurare.	wheel, ruota.
to take oath }	sand, sabbia.
to drive, guidare.	seat, sedile.
to feed, governare.	gentleman, signore.
to put, mettere.	lady, signora.
to get, pigliare.	dirt, terra.
to heat, scaldare.	slow, adagio.
to go out } uscire.	kind, gentile.
to get out of }	busy, occupato.
to empty, vuotare.	fast, presto, veloce.
sticks, bastoni.	then, allora.
wagon, carro.	a lot, una grande quantità.
cart, carretta.	

EXERCISES

1. Put wood on the fire ; pile up the wood. 2. We want a good fire. 3. It's raining and cold. 4. Get eight or nine sticks of wood, and coal too. 5. That is too much; do you want to burn up the house? 6. No, I want to feel warm (*caldo*) if it is winter. 7. I must go out in the rain and snow. I'm sorry. 8. Take care of the children ; don't feed them too much ; give them milk (*latte*), and heat it first. 9. I am painting a little house for them. 10. Thank you ; you are very good and kind. 11. The children are nice and always busy, now here, now there. 12. Early in the morning they walk in the garden, put water on the flowers, and pile up dirt. 13. Then they go to the stable; they load up the wagon with sticks and dried leaves, and a lot of sand ; then they get into the wagon and get out of it (*esso*). 14. They tie the cat to the wheel with a rope ; they make a horse of the cat, and water it and feed it and harness (*mettere finimenti*) and unharness it. 15. They make lines of rope and drive the poor thing (*il poverino*) fast or slow, and try to make it eat hay and oats (*biada*). 16. Come and see them.

19

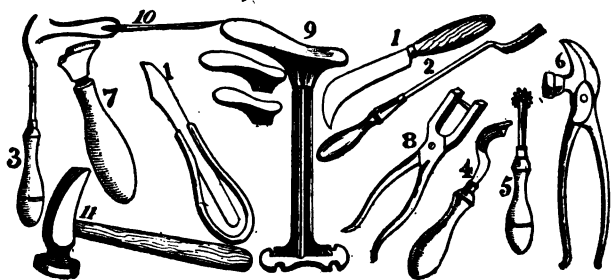
1. Un signore ed una signora sono qui. 2. Dicono (*they say*) che vogliono vedervi (*that they want to see you*). 3. Vengo subito. 4. Dite loro (*tell them*) di

entrare in casa (*come into the house*), date sedili e parlate con loro; debbo indossare un vestito netto, questo è troppo nero. 5. Allora fate in fretta. 6. Adesso la casa è vuota; la famiglia non è mai qui la sera. 7. Voi dimenticate il bimbo (*baby*). 8. Certo il bambino è sempre a casa (*at home*). 9. Custodisco il ragazzino sempre, è sempre gentile, sempre lo stesso. 10. Una buona persona! 11. Potete dipingere il carro azzurro? Sì, se il colore bianco non va bene. 12. Mi piace (*I like*) il bianco ma mi piace più l' azzurro. Va bene.

See reading lesson, page 107.

LESSON TWENTIETH

THE SHOEMAKER — IL CALZOLAIO



VOCABULARY

to mend, acconciare.
to need, avere bisogno.
to fit a shoe, calzare.

to spoil, guastare.
to take away, levare.
to measure, prendere misura.

to patch , rappezzare.	spring-punch (8), punterudo.
to re-sole , solare.	patent leather , pelle lucida.
to mark , segnare.	calfskin , pelle di vitello.
to sit , sedere.	goatskin , pelle di capra.
to travel , viaggiare.	wax , pece.
to sell , vendere.	thought , pensiero.
needle (10), ago.	cobbler , rappezzatore.
leather , cuoio.	peg-cutter (2), raspa.
bench , banchetto.	bristles , setole.
heel-bore , ceranera.	thread , spago.
lasts (9), forme.	soles , suola.
faith , fede.	heels , talloni.
boot-tops , gambali.	nippers (6), tenaglia tonda.
rubber , gomma.	shoemaker's ink , tintura.
chalk , gesso.	uppers , tomaie.
awl (3), lesina.	pegs , zeppe.
shoe-strings , lacci per scarpe.	any, any one } alcuno.
welt-knife (4), levafilo.	some one }
hammer (11), martello.	merry, gay , allegro.
trade , mestiere.	several , diversi.
stitch-marker (5), marca punto.	full , pieno.
burnishing-iron (7), macchi- netto per imbrunire.	ready , pronto.
bunch , mazzo.	worn out , usato.
	perhaps , forse.

EXERCISES

1. Are you a shoemaker? That is my trade.
2. What tools do you need to set up a shop (*per mettere su bottega*)? First (*prima*) of all I must have leather; sole-leather for the soles and heels of the boots and shoes, calfskin, goatskin, etc., for the uppers; then shoemaker's knives (1) to cut

out the work, chalk to mark with, a measure to measure the foot—or, I can use a piece of paper; then I must have needles and waxed thread, bristles and eyelets, a spring-punch (8), a peg-cutter (2), an awl (3), a welt-knife (4), a stitch-marker (5), nippers (6), and a burnishing-iron (7). 3. Don't you need a bench to sit on? Yes, and I must have shoemakers' ink and a good apron; also I need a good light (*luce*),—a big window if possible. 4. If you can give me tools, I can get work. 5. All right; here is money, buy what you need and sell all you can. 6. Thank you, I am glad to borrow (*prendere in prestito*) the money.

20

1. Ecco un paio di stivali (*a pair of boots*) molto usati; sono troppo cattivi per poterli acconciare? No, posso farli come nuovi: una pezza (*patch*) qui, nuove suole e talloni, una grande quantità di tintura, ed ecco nuovi stivali. 2. Per piacere prendete la misura del mio piede. 3. Ho bisogno di un paio di scarpe; fatele di pelle di capra e fatele larghe abbastanza: le voglio comode (*easy*). 4. Sono molto occupato questi giorni, ho molto lavoro promesso (*promised*), ho bisogno di una settimana per farle. 5. Potete prendere il tempo per leggere? Non sovente, ma come tiro (*I draw*) lo spago penso a molte cose; provo avere buoni e non cattivi pen-

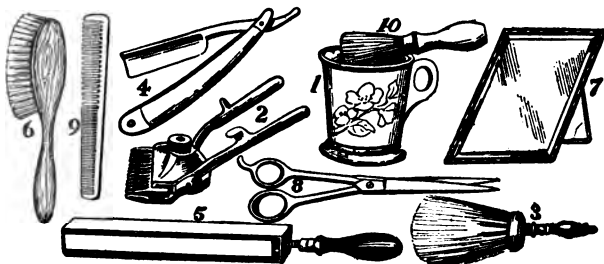
sieri; penso alle buone persone ed ai buoni atti (*acts*), al buon Dio anche. 6. Penso così: Dio è l'amico mio, Dio è amore (*love*), "abbi fede in Dio." 7. Siete voi il calzolaio che "siede al banchetto allegro, e tira lo spago"? Forse, ma qualche volta (*sometimes*) divengo (*I become*) molto stanco sedendo (*sitting*) sempre sul panchetto; amerei (*I would like*) stare in piedi (*stand up*), per riposarmi (*to rest me*). 8. Quando i clienti (*customers*) entrano e mentre io vendo questo o quello mi riposo un poco. 9. Avete guastato molto cuoio nell' imparare (*in learning*) il vostro mestiere? Ah sì, come tutti i novizii (*novices*). 10. È un mestiere utilissimo.

See reading lesson on page 108.

LESSON TWENTY-FIRST

THE BARBER — IL BARBIERE

<i>Passato Imperfetto</i>	I (he, she, it) was going , io andava, etc.
	You (we, they) were going , voi camminavate, etc.
	I was talking , parlava.
	We were reading , leggevamo.
	She was writing , scriveva.
<i>Passato Definito</i>	I (he, she, it) met , io incontrai, etc.
	You (we, they) met , voi incontraste, etc.
	I (he, she, it) did or made , io feci, etc.
	You (we, they) did or made , voi faceste, etc.
	I (he, she, it) said , io dissi, etc.
	You (we, they) said , voi diceste, etc.

*Il tempo futuro***I will come, verrò.****he, she, it, will ask, domanderà.****we will sell, venderemo.****you will buy, comprerete.****they will eat, mangieranno.****VOCABULARY****to take a seat, accomodarsi.****to change, cambiare.****to chase, cacciare.****to turn, girare.****to talk } parlare.****to speak }****to comb, pettinare.****to pray, pregare.****to shave, radere.****killed, ucciso.****beard, barba.****barber, barbiere.****mug (1), coppa.****strop (5), cuoio da rasoio.****corner, cantone.****rag, cenci.****shears (8), forbici.****cheek, guancia.****chin, mento.****hair-clipper (2), macchinetta per tagliare capelli.****smell, odore.****comb (9), pettine.****shaving-brush (10), pennello per la saponata.****razor (4), rasoio.****neck-duster (3), scopetta.****hair-brush (6), scopetta per capelli.****lather, saponata.****soap, sapone.****mirror } (7) specchio.****looking-glass }****angry, arrabbiato.****sharp, affilato.****hard, duro, difficile.**

easy, facile.

out, fuori.

unhappy, infelice.

every time, ogni volta.

necessary, necessario.

however, però.

dangerous, pericoloso.

so much, tanto.

near, vicino.

It is worth while, Vale la pena.

How do you do?	} Come state?
How are you?	

EXERCISES

1. Good morning. 2. Do you want a shave (*volete radervi*)? Yes, fix up my hair too (*acconciate i miei capelli anche*).
3. Take a seat. 4. Are the towels clean? The towels are clean, the water is warm, the razor is sharp.
5. I don't like the smell of the soap. 6. It is what I always use. 7. Don't cut my chin.
8. Turn your head, please; I want to shave the left cheek; I cannot see very well; this is a dull (*nebbioso*) morning.
9. It is snowing. 10. Who are these men on the corner? They are masons; they have a big job on hand (*al presente*) and a dangerous one.
11. Yesterday a man was killed on the railroad. 12. Where did you pick up (*raccolto*) so much news?
13. I was talking with the son of the poor fellow (*infelice*); I met him on the street—he was going to see his father's boss.
14. Did the boss give him money? Yes, he did. 15. He's a good fellow (*buon' uomo*).
16. Will you give me the shaving-brush (10)? 17. Here is the razor (4) and the strop (5). 18. Take

this looking-glass (7). 19. I will change the mug (1).
20. Will you not buy a new hair-clipper (2)?

21

1. Potete radervi? Sì, ma non è facile, prende tanto tempo affilare i rasoi; però è necessario perchè sono povero, non posso pagare 10 o 15 soldi (*cents*)



ogni volta che voglio essere sbarbato (*to be shaved*).

2. Ho specchio, coppa e sapone e con acqua calda posso fare bene abbastanza. 3. Portate un grembiale? Ma sì, non voglio sporcare (*soil*) la camicia con la schiuma di sapone. 4. Si usa

(*they use*) sapone per pulire le cose sporche. 5. È vero, ma sapete come è. 6. La mia barba è troppo lunga; andai ieri dal barbiere ed incontrai mio zio, il muratore, e mi disse che quel barbiere non radeva più. 7. Perchè nò? Perchè andava in città (*city*). 8. Questo paese è troppo piccolo; pensa di fare più moneta nella città. 9. Anche può spendere di più, è caro abitare nella città. 10. È vero. Ecco il falegname! 11. Come state? Che notizie d' Italia? Va bene. 12. Studiate l' inglese? Certo. 13. Quante lezioni avete avuto (*had*)? Dieci o dodici. E scrivo una lettera in inglese ogni settimana a mia zia.

See reading lesson, page 109.

LESSON TWENTY-SECOND

THE LAUNDRY—LA STANZA DEL BUCATO

LUNEDI — **Monday is the day to wash, lavare.**

MARTEDI — **Tuesday is the day to iron, stirare.**

MERCOLEDI — **Wednesday is the day to mend, rammendare.**

GIOVEDI — **Thursday is the day to sweep, scopare.**

VENERDI — **Friday is the day to wash the windows, pulire le finestre.**

SABATO — **Saturday is the day to bake, cuocere al forno.**

DOMENICA — **Sunday is the day to rest, riposare.**



VOCABULARY

to dry, asciugare.

to hang up, appendere.

to fasten, attaccare.

to boil, bollire.

to bake, cuocere al forno.

to starch, inamidare.

to wash, lavare.

to clean, pulire.

to fold, piegare.

to mend, rammendare.

to rest, riposare.

to rinse, sciacquare.

to blow, soffiare.

to spread, spargere.

to rub, strofinare.

to iron, stirare.

to sweep, scopare.

to wring, torcere.

starch, amido.

wash } biancheria.
clothes }

belfry (II), campanile.

clothes-line (3), corda.

blankets, coperte di lana.

wax, cera.

boiler (9), caldaia.

basket (10), canestro.

holder, cuscinetto.

church, chiesa.

clothes-pins (4), forcini di legno.

handkerchief, fazzoletto.

pillow-cases, fodere di guanciali.

flat-iron (7), ferro.

rope, fune.

end, fine.

sheets, lenzuole.

washerwoman (1), lavandaia.

post (5), palo.

flat-iron stand (8), porta ferro.

rest, riposo.

napkins, salviette.

fence (6), steccata.

wash-tub (2), tinello.

tablecloths, tovaglie.

wind, vento.

soiled, macchiato.

clean, pulito.

tired, stanco.

stiff, teso.

EXERCISES

1. Do you see my sister's washerwoman? 2. She has a big wash (*molta biancheria sporca*) this week; she is tying the clothes-line to the post; she fastens the stockings to the line with clothes-pins; the wind blows her apron. 3. We must begin to wash, too. 4. Here are the soiled clothes. 5. Take them to the kitchen. 6. Is it a big wash this time? Yes, a lot of shirts and shirt-waists (*camicette*), besides underwear (*oltre sotto-vesti*), collars, stockings, handkerchiefs, towels, sheets, pillow-cases, two tablecloths, and two blankets. 7. Where is the basket? You can carry them in your (*vostri o tuoi*) arms or on your head. 8. All right. 9. Are the tubs clean? 10. Rub the stockings well, for they are very dirty. 11. You can

spread the handkerchiefs and the napkins on the grass, and hang up the other (*altre*) things on the line; but if the wind blows as hard as (*tanto forte come*) now, it will tear (*lacererà*) the clothes. 12. I hope the sun will come out (*spero che escirà il sole*) to dry the blankets. 13. Put a lot of starch in the shirt-waists. 14. Yes, I am boiling the starch, and Mary is folding the clean sheets on the ironing-table (*tavola da stirare*). 15. Bring in the clothes right away; it is raining.

22

1. È la biancheria (*are the clothes*) asciugata? Sì, certo, è una bellissima giornata per lavare; adesso devo piegarla. 2. Puoi incominciare a stirare subito. 3. Sono caldi i ferri? Sono giusti (*just right*). 4. Badi di avere (*take care to have*) i ferri puliti. 5. Ecco la cera ed un cuscinetto per il ferro. 6. Lo sparato di questa camicia è troppo teso; non posso stirarlo.



THE OLD NORTH CHURCH OF
PAUL REVERE, IN BOSTON.

7. Devi provare ; non sei una buona stiratrice se non puoi stirare gli spariati. 8. Le camicie, le tovaglie e le camicette sono le cose più difficili a stirare. 9. Pensi così? Allora fa queste prima. 10. C'è ancora della biancheria sulla corda. 11. Portala dentro (*in*). 12. Il vento ha portato una mezza dozzina di fazzoletti sopra (*over*) lo steccato ; va a raccogliarli (*go and get them*). 13. Sono contenta quando viene Sabato sera, la fine della settimana, perchè allora sono stanca e mi è necessario il giorno di riposo. 14. Sei giorni sono abbastanza per lavorare ; non è troppo un giorno per riposarsi. 15. Quest' è vero.

See reading lesson, page 110.

LESSON TWENTY-THIRD

TO CLEAN A ROOM AND PUT IT IN ORDER

The seasons. Le stagioni.

Spring,	la primavera.
Summer,	l' estate.
Autumn,	l' autunno.
Winter,	l' inverno.

VOCABULARY

to belong, appartenere.	to leave, lasciare, partire.
to open, aprire.	to move, muovere.
to look well, apparire bene.	to forbid, proibire.
to wipe off, asciugare.	to clean, pulire.
to cover, coprire.	to comb, } pettinare.
to shut, chiudere.	to dress hair, }
to finish, finire.	to fill, riempire.



to put back, rimettere.
 to dust, spolverare.
 to shake, scuotere.
 to sweep, scopare.
 to dress, vestirsi.
 papers, carte.
 wash-basin (10), catino.
 hall, corridoio.
 bureau (3), comò.
 closet, gabinetto.
 hook (6), gancio.
 bed (4), letto.
 furniture, mobilia.
 order, ordine.
 floor, pavimento.
 wash-stand (11), porta catino.
 rugs, pezzi di tappeto.

dining-room, sala da pranzo.
 shelf (5), scansia.
 brooms, scope.
 desk (7), scrivania.
 chair (12), sedia.
 stool (8), sgabello.
 brush (1), spazzola.
 pins, spilli.
 carpet, tappeto.
 stand (9), tavolino.
 curtains, tendine.
 again, ancora.
 about, intorno.
 before, { davanti.
 { prima.
 { innanzi.
 all, tutto.

EXERCISES

1. Do you know how to clean a room? What do you do first? 2. I open all the windows; then I

take all the small things — books, bric-a-brac, chairs, stools, and stands into the hall, or into the next room; shake out the curtains. 3. Then I take the rugs outdoors (*fuori la porta*), shake them, and leave them to air on the grass (*il prato*) or on the line; then I cover up the furniture which (*quale*) I cannot carry out, and sweep the floor. 4. Then I dust everything, wash the windows, and the wood-work (*i telai*), and the floor. 5. Then I bring in the rugs, dust the furniture, put it in place (*luogo*), and put the little things where they belong. 6. If there is (*c'è*) a writing-desk (*scrivania*) or a writing-table in the room, I never touch the papers. 7. The master forbids us to touch the papers. 8. Is it hard to sweep a carpet? 9. Can you make a bed? 10. Can you dress hair? 11. Is this a good broom? 12. Where does this stand belong? 13. Can I move the bed?

23

1. Questa donna sta davanti allo specchio pettinandosi i capelli nella stanza da letto. 2. Quando essa finisce di vestirsi va nella sala da pranzo. 3. Adesso metti subito in ordine la stanza, apri le finestre, fa il letto, vuota il catino, riempi il vaso con acqua e metti in ordine il porta catino, scuoti i pezzi di tappeto e scopa il pavimento, piega i panni, mettili dove appartengono, appendi gli abiti ai ganci del gabinetto, e spolvera la mobilia ed i quadri (*pictures*)

appesi alle pareti. 4. Ecco tanti spilli sul pavimento. 5. Devi raccogliarli e rimetterli sull' comò. 6. Rimetti tutte le cose dove appartengono ed allora vieni a mettere in ordine la sala da pranzo e scopare il corridoio. 7. Quegli stivali vanno nel gabinetto. 8. Devi anche asciugare lo specchio e scuotere le tendine. 9. Dove sono i pezzi di tappeto? Li lascio all' aria sul prato (*I am letting them air on the grass*). 10. Quel letto è pesante ma è necessario muoverlo per pulire il pavimento. 11. Adesso chiudi le finestre. 12. Posso mettere un chiodo quì per appendere un asciugamani? No, ecco un uncino (*hook*).

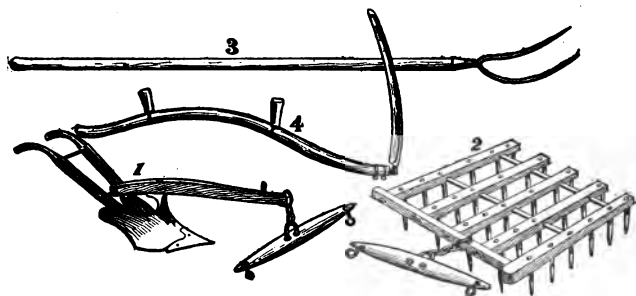
See reading lesson, page 112.

LESSON TWENTY-FOURTH

THE FARM — IL PODERE

VOCABULARY

to yoke, aggiogare.	to ripen, maturare.
to sort, assortire.	to reap, raccogliere, mietere.
to fall, cadere.	to dry up, seccare.
to raise } crescere.	to sow, seminare.
to grow }	plough (1), aratro.
to owe, dovere.	farmer, agricoltore.
to weed, estirpare le male erbe.	lamb, agnello.
to mow, falciare.	duck (12), anitra.
to fertilize, fertilizzare.	beets, barbabietole.
to bring forth fruit, fruttare.	cattle, bestiame.
to store, immagazzinare.	bud, bottone, germoglio.
to milk, mungere.	oxen, buoi.

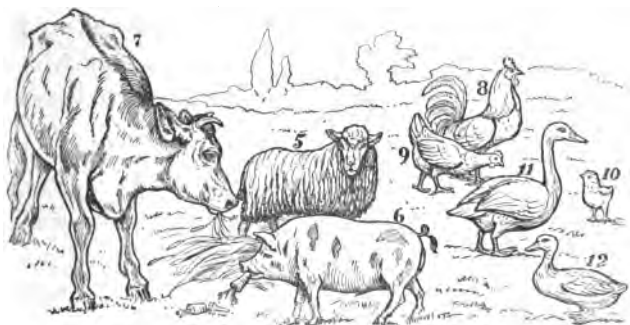


field, campo.
 dairy, cascina.
 weeds, erbaccie.
 harrow (2), erpice.
 scythe (4), falce.
 mud, fango.
 leaf, foglia.
 pitchfork (3), forcone.
 hen (9), gallina.
 rooster (8), gallo.
 wheat } grano.
 grain }
 corn, gran turco.
 insects, insetti.
 flax, lino.
 place, luogo.
 crops, messe.
 hog (6), maiale.

apples, mele.
 barley, orzo.
 goose (11), oca.
 orchard, orto.
 pasture, pastura.
 sheep (5), pecora.
 farm, podere.
 pig, porchetto.
 chicken (10), pollastra.
 harvest, raccolta.
 root, radice.
 thorns, spine.
 seed, semenza.
 earth, terra, terreno.
 stalk, tubo.
 birds, uccelli.
 cow (7), vacca.
 calves, vitelli.

EXERCISES

1. What is your trade? Are you a farmer? No, but I understand farm work (*l'agricoltura*); I can feed the hogs, milk the cows, yoke the oxen and drive them (*condurli*), clean the barn (*stalla di campagna* or



stalla), and stack the hay (*ammucchiare il fieno*).

2. I can work in the orchard, gather the apples, sort them and put them in barrels for the market (*mercato*) or to store in the cellar. 3. I can plough and sow seed. 4. I can do a little of everything. 5. I will give you a trial (*prova*); to-day you may sow barley seed in the field near the barn; to-morrow morning, after milking (*dopo munto*) the cows and driving them to pasture, you may plough the next field this side (*da questa parte*) of the fence. 6. You will find (*troverete*) the plough in the shed (*tettoia*) and the oxen in the stalls. 7. Before you begin to plough, feed the chickens and the calves. 8. Can you tell me where to find the barley seed? 9. I will show you (*vi mostrerò*) where everything is. 10. We will go first to the barn; you will see the stalls for the cattle and horses, then to the hay-loft (*fienile*), the shed where the tools of the farm are kept

(*tenuti*), the harrow (2), the hoes, and rakes, the spades and shovels, the plough (1), the pitchforks (3), and the scythe (4), also the new cultivator. 11. Then we will go to the dairy.

24

1. Ecco, un seminatore uscì fuori a seminare. 2. E, mentre egli seminava, una parte della semenza cadde (*fell*) lungo la strada, e gli uccelli vennero (*came*) e la mangiarono tutta. 3. Ed un'altra (*another*) cadde in luoghi pietrosi (*stony*) ove non vi era molta terra, e subito nacque (*sprang up*); perchè non vi era terreno profondo. 4. Ma essendo levato il sole (*the sun being risen*) fu riarsa (*scorched*); e perchè non aveva radice, si seccò. 5. E un'altra cadde sopra le spine; e le spine crebbero, e l'affogarono (*choked it*). 6. E un'altra cadde in buon terreno, e portò frutto (*produced fruit*) qual granel cento, qual sessanta, qual trenta. 7. Chi ha orecchie da udire, oda. — *S. Matteo* 13:3.

See reading lesson, page 112.

LESSON TWENTY-FIFTH

THE CARDINAL NUMBERS

one	1	six	6
two	2	seven	7
three	3	eight	8
four	4	nine	9
five	5	ten	10

eleven	11	twenty-seven	27
twelve	12	twenty-eight	28
thirteen	13	twenty-nine	29
fourteen	14	thirty	30
fifteen	15	forty	40
sixteen	16	fifty	50
seventeen	17	sixty	60
eighteen	18	seventy	70
nineteen	19	eighty	80
twenty	20	ninty	90
twenty-one	21	one hundred	100
twenty-two	22	two hundred	200
twenty-three	23	three hundred	300
twenty-four	24	one thousand	1000
twenty-five	25	one hundred thousand	100,000
twenty-six	26	a million	un milione

Alcune forme comuni dei verbi

Affirmative past He went (*andò*).

Affirmative present He talks too much.

Il segno dell' interrogativo ed il segno del negativo è (nel presente) **do**, (nel passato) **did**.

Interrogative present { Do you think so ?
 { Why do you not say so ?

Interrogative past { Why did he go ?
 { Why did you not tell him ?

Negative present I do not understand.

Negative past { You did not tell me (*non, mi dicesti*).
 { He did not go.

Il segno del futuro, sia l' interrogativo, affermativo o negativo, è sempre **will** o **shall**.

We shall be glad to see you.

Will you be at home ?

They will not come.

She will spoil the comb.

La forma passiva con l' uso di **to be** — **essere**.

To be called.¹

The bed is made.

The horses were fed.

The furniture will be dusted.

EXERCISES

1. Do you know how to make change? Yes, I think so (*lo credo*). 2. If I have one dollar and give you forty-six cents, how much will be left (*lasciato*)? Fifty-four cents. 3. If I give you sixty-eight cents out of my dollar, how much will be left? Thirty-two cents. 4. Why didn't (*did not*) you pay the grocer for this sugar? Because he owes me ninety-three cents for apples. 5. He paid your wife for the apples. 6. No, he didn't. 7. Are you sure (*sicuro*)? Yes. 8. Well, he will pay you. 9. This is the year nineteen hundred and two. 10. The world is very old — at least (*almeno*) six thousand years old. 11. The word (*parola*) "old" in the English language (*lingua*), is sometimes applied (*applicata*) to a baby. 12. How "old" is this baby? 13. It is seventeen weeks "old." 14. At first I didn't understand this use of the word, but now I understand. 15. Do you like English? I like it, but my brother does not like it. 16. Why did

¹ NOTA. — Il participio passato si forma con l'aggiungere *ed* all'infinitivo, come (inf.) *to call*, (par. pas.) *called*. Però molti participi passati sono irregolari p. e. (inf.) *to make*, (par. pas.) *made*; *to feed*, (par. pas.) *fed*. Vedere, p. 39.

you come to America? We came with our parents (*nostri genitori*) as little children, we did not know why.

25

1. Vi sono dodici mesi nell' anno: il primo si chiama in inglese January, il secondo February, il terzo March, il quarto April, il quinto May. 2. I mesi dell' estate sono June, July ed August; dell' autunno sono September, October e November, e l' anno finisce con December. 3. September, April, June, e November hanno trenta giorni ciascuno (*each*). 4. Tutti gli altri mesi hanno trent' uno giorni eccetto (*except*) February, e questo ha o (*either*) vent' otto o (*or*) venti nove secondo le circostanze (*according to circumstances*).

See reading lesson, page 114.

LESSON TWENTY-SIXTH

FOOD—I CIBI

VOCABULARY

to get hungry, aver fame.
 to get sick, ammalarsi.
 to churn, fare il burro.
 to cheat, ingannare.
 to fatten, ingrassare.
 to show, mostrare.
 to chase }
 to drive out } scacciare.
 to neglect, trascurare.

acre, acro.
 oats, biade.
 butter, burro.
 foods, cibi.
 yard, cortile.
 cream, crema.
 cabbage, cavolo.
 onions, cipolle.
 hay, fieno.

cheese, formaggio.
beans, fagioli.
quart, litro.
thief, ladro.
milk, latte.
doctor, medico.
poultry, pollame.
pan, padella.
peppers, peperoni.
peas, piselli.

turnips, rapa.
bushel, staio.
barn,¹ stalla di campagna.
pail, secchia.
ton, tonnellata.
land, terra.
fields, **ground**, terreno.
eggs, uova.
way, **away**, via.

EXERCISES

1. The cattle are hungry. 2. It is time to feed and water them. 3. In summer when they are in the pasture they feed themselves (*governano se stessi*), they eat grass all day, but in winter we must take care of them. 4. Thomas, give these turnips to the cows and these half-spoiled (*mezze-guastate*) apples to the pigs. 5. Before you go away, show me all the green peppers. 6. Perhaps I can send a quart of peppers to your (*vostra*) mother: she wants some to cook. 7. There is a strange (*estranea*) cow in the yard. 8. John (*Giovanni*), chase her out. 9. The children will be afraid (*avranno paura*) to play (*giocare*) in the yard. 10. The children are hungry; they want something to eat. 11. Give them some bread and cheese and some apples. 12. They are asking when dinner (*il pranzo*) will be ready (*pronto*). 13. In an hour or so. 14. They want butter on the bread.

¹ NOTA. — La parola *barn* si serve anche per granaio.

15. They want to know what you are going to have for dinner. 16. Sausages (*salsicce*) and cheese and plenty (*abbondanza*) of macaroni and some vegetables (*legumi*). 17. What vegetables? Oh, peas and cabbage and beets and onions; will that be enough? 18. They want something sweet (*dolce*). 19. Well then, a little cake (*un dolce*) and fruit, — oranges (*aranci*) and strawberries (*fragole*). 20. They say, "That will be nice; please hurry up the dinner." 21. They must not eat too much. 22. They will get sick, — then the doctor will come and give them medicine. 23. They say, "All right." 24. They are playing "keep house" (*tenere casa*). 25. Shut the cellar door; don't let them fall down (*giù*) the cellar stairs.

26

1. Questa è la cascina. 2. Ecco le secchie piene di latte. 3. Ecco la lattaia (*milkmaid*); essa porta due pesanti secchie di latte. 4. Quanto latte dà la vacca ogni giorno? Dodici litri più o meno. 5. Poi il lattaio m'inganna, perchè mi porta solamente dieci litri al giorno, ed il latte non è sostanzioso; ha poca crema. 6. Quest' agricoltore non sa ingrassare il bestiame. 7. Il suo mestiere è di crescere il bestiame, ma non ne capisce (*he does not understand*) un'acca. 8. Capisce meglio seminare e coltivare il grano, il gran turco, l' orzo, la biada, il fieno;

worn, portato.
to fell, ribattere.
felled, ribattuto.
cashmere, casimiro.
pants, calzoni.
belt, cintura.
customer, cliente, avventore.
dozen, dozzina.
flap, falda.
holiday, festa.
lining, fodera.
elbow, gomito.
pattern, modello.
fashion, moda.
sewing-machine, macchina da cucire.
pile, mucchio.
grandfather, nonno.
vest, panciotto.
sin, peccato.
fortnight, quindici giorni.
serge, saia.

tailor, sarto.
bag, sacco.
school, scuola.
overcoat, soprabito.
shoulders, spalle.
cut, taglio.
suit of clothes, vestito.
comfortable, comodo.
just right, giusto.
light, leggiero.
medium, mediocre.
idle, pigro.
tight } stretto.
narrow }
than, che.
down, giù.
behind } indietro.
back }
around, in giro.
while, mentre.
often, sovente.

I (we, you, they) **get**, io piglio, etc.

He (she, it) **gets**, piglia.

I (he, she, it, we, you, they) **got**, io piglai, etc.

EXERCISES

1. Have you work? 2. Do you see that pile of coats? 3. I got them yesterday from the big factory (*fattoria*), and I must take them back this afternoon.
 4. What do you do to them? 5. You see this lining (*fodera*)? 6. It has to be felled down around the arm holes (*in giro delle maniche*), and around the hand, also at the flap of the back and down here;

then I must sew the lining in the pockets. 7. How much do you have for this work? 8. The boss used (*usava*) to pay me — cents for every garment (*vestito*), now he gives me —, and for winter coats — cents (*soldi*). 9. Don't you sew buttons on pants, too? Yes, I can sew many dozens on in one day. 10. The boss gives me a little book, and every time I bring (*porto*) the work to the factory, he marks it down in the book, and he pays me at the end of the week or the fortnight. 11. The boss always has work enough for us. 12. Yes, I often see women coming from the factory with piles of new coats or pants on their (*le loro*) heads. 13. The boss is always in a hurry; he always says: "I want these pants right away. 14. I want them by (*per le*) two o'clock. When will you bring them back (*quando li riportate*)?" 15. And he says, "How many buttons can you sew on in a day?" 16. You know I must cook my meals (*pasti*) and send the children to school every day, and I mend the clothes of my grandfather and my cousin. 17. Oh, I am busy enough! 18. That is not a sin; it is better than to be idle. Don't you have some holidays?

27

1. E questa la moda di quest' anno? Sì, uso (*I am using*) casimiro questa stagione. 2. Voglio un vestito per lavoro, per indossare tutti i giorni. 3. Ne volete uno (*don't you want one*) anche per le feste? Sì, se

non è troppo caro. 4. Mi piace (*I like*) il taglio della vostra (*your*) camicia. 5. Si porta panciotti quest'estate? Nò, si portano cinture con i calzoni e camicie di colore. 6. Questa moda è più comoda. 7. State in piedi diritto (*stand up straight*) mentre prendo la misura dei calzoni. 8. È quest' abito largo abbastanza sulle spalle? Credo che le maniche sono troppo corte. 9. È vero? Nò signore, è grande come un sacco, — grande abbastanza per il nonno. 10. Che qualità (*what kind*) di bottoni (*buttons*) avete? 11. Per quando saranno (*will they be*) pronti? per Mercoledì prossimo? Posso avere il vestito da lavoro pronto, ma non quello delle feste.

LESSON TWENTY-EIGHTH

THE TAILOR (*continued*)

VOCABULARY

to need, avere bisogno.	to find, trovare.
to sew on, attaccare.	to hold } tenere.
to believe, credere.	to keep }
to sew, cucire.	needle, ago.
to thread, infilare.	button, bottone.
to knit, lavorare a maglia.	cotton, cotone.
to hem, orlare.	sewing-woman, cucitrice.
to please, piacere.	seam, cucitura.
to lose, perdere.	thimble, ditale.
to overcast, soprappuntare.	knitting needles, ferri da calza.
to rip, scucire.	thread, filo.
to press, stirare.	shears, forbici da sarto.

skirt , gonnella.	cloth , stoffa.
trimming , guarnizione.	silk , seta.
waist , giacchetta.	dressmaker , sarta.
yarn , lana.	hooks , uncini.
lace , merletto.	written , ¹ scritto.
ribbon , nastro.	brown , bruno.
eyes }	well , bene.
button-holes } occhielli.	which , il quale.
stitches , punti.	such , tale.
weight , peso.	unless , se non.
spool , rocchetto.	

I pronomi possessivi

my , mio.	our , nostro.
thy , tuo.	your , vostro.
his , her, suo, sua.	their , loro.

EXERCISES

1. Is this the labor bureau (*ufficio di collocamento*)? Yes, do you want a job? 2. I do; I am a sewing-woman and out of work (*senza lavoro*). 3. Have you good recommendations (*raccomandazioni*)? Not many, but I have sewed (*cucito*) for Mrs. T., and she is satisfied (*soddisfatta*) with my work. 4. You must bring a written recommendation from her; I cannot find you a good place unless (*se non*) you know how to sew well; you must not only be able (*essere abile*) to sew on the machine, but you must be able to hem neatly by hand (*far l' orlo a mano benissimo*), to fell

¹ NOTA. — *To write, written*, I participi passati dei verbi si usano anche come aggettivi.

a seam, to make good buttonholes, and to cut out work after a pattern in an economical way (*tagliare con il modello in un modo economico*). 5. The best recommendation you can have is from a sewing-school (*scuola di cucito*). 6. Many families need a sewing-woman to make up underwear (*per fare biancheria*) and children's clothes (*vestiti per bambini*); but we can't find you such a place unless you know your business. 7. I will lose no time. Thank you.

28

1. Avete soprabiti da vendere? No, però (*but*) posso farne uno; lo volete pesante o leggero? 2. Ebbene (*well*), di un peso mediocre. 3. Ecco mia moglie che vuole avere presa la misura (*wants to be measured*) per un vestito. Va bene. Sono contento. 4. Per piacere signora alzate le braccia. 5. Adesso piegate il gomito, voglio misurare la manica. 6. Che qualità di guarnizione volete voi? Mi piace il merletto meglio che il nastro. 7. Fate la gonnella lunga abbastanza. 8. Che qualità di stoffa volete? Una saia fina. 9. Allora ci sono necessari stoffa di seta per la fodera, tre rocchetti di seta e tre di cotone. 10. Venite qua giovanetta (*come here, little miss*), bisogna scucire questa giacchetta. 11. Tengo le forbici nella mano destra così. 12. Io voglio della lana bruna e dei ferri da calza per lavorare a maglia.

See reading lesson, page 116.

LESSON TWENTY-NINTH

THE SCHOOL

VOCABULARY

to lend , dare in prestito.	duty , dovere.
to drill , esercitare.	geography , geografia.
to learn , imparare.	teacher , maestro.
to teach , insegnare.	word , parola.
to miss , mancare.	page , pagina.
to borrow , prendere in prestito.	pen , penna.
to own , possedere.	writing-book , quaderno.
to recite , recitare.	writing , scrittura.
to remember , ricordare.	scholar , scolare.
to study , studiare.	history , storia.
arithmetic , aritmetica.	vowel , vocale.
boarding-house , casa d' alloggio.	dry , secco.
consonant , consonante.	stormy , tempestuoso.
map , carta geografia.	wet , umido.
spelling , compitazione.	through , fra.
	without , senza.

EXERCISES

1. Are you going to the night school (*scuola serale*) this evening? Yes, I never miss it. It is a duty to go, and I go, whatever the weather is, wet or dry, cold or stormy. 2. My boarding-house is a long way from the night school, but that makes no difference to me. 3. I am anxious to learn to speak, to write, and to understand English, and afterward (*dopo*) I want to study arithmetic, geography, grammar, and

history, besides spelling and reading, and I own all the necessary books. 4. There are so many beautiful things to read, and I am beginning to like to study. 5. Do you have a man or woman teacher? A man, but a lady comes often. 6. Do you recite every time? Not every time; we are many scholars. 7. I like geography the best (*migliore*); I like to study the map of Italy, and find our old village, and I like to study the map of the United States, and find the places where Italians live, — New York, Chicago, Boston, etc. 8. And in the south I see a state shaped (*formato*) like (*come*) Italy. 9. It is Florida, and oranges (*portogalli*), myrtle (*mirto*), and oleanders grow there as they do in Italy, and it is summer all the year.

29

1. Volete darmi in prestito un lapis? Voglio scrivere. 2. Dove è il quaderno? Eccolo, ma bisogna scrivere nel quaderno con la penna, non col lapis. 3. Badate (*take care*) di fare le lettere maiuscole belle e fare le lettere minuscole nette e chiare. Proverò. 4. Avete imparato la compitazione per oggi? Non ancora (*yet*), la compitazione inglese è difficile. 5. Sappete una buona casa d' alloggio vicino alla scuola dove un povero può alloggiare due o tre giorni senza essere ingannato? Sì. 6. Posso darvi alcuni indirizzi: Andate prima al numero 346 strada Naples.





7. Se quella (*that*) casa è piena, andate al numero 24 della stessa strada. 8. Quanto si prenderanno (*how much will they charge*) al giorno, vitto ed alloggio (*with board and lodging*)? 9. È a buon mercato (*it is cheap*). 10. Quanto vi prendete per la stanza sola? Potete avere un letto per soli (*only*) 15 soldi e pagare 10 soldi per un pasto. 11. Questo è a molto buon mercato.

LESSON THIRTIETH

THE SCHOOL (*continued*)

VOCABULARY

to wait, attendere.
to add, aggiungere.
to figure up, conteggiare.
to divide, dividere.
to drill, esercitarsi.
to multiply, moltiplicare.
to subtract, sottrarre.
to pull, tirare.
baggage, bagagli.
flag, bandiera.
trunk, baule.
ticket, biglietto.
top, cima.
question, domanda.
east, est.
bottom, fondo.
river, fiume.
chalk, gesso.
island, isola.

slate, lavagnetta.
blackboard, lavagna.
pencil, lapis.
language, lingua.
line, linea.
locomotive, locomotiva.
check, marca di ricevuta.
capital, maiuscole.
small letter, minuscole.
north, nord.
number, numero.
west, ovest.
answer, risposta.
sum, amount, somma.
state, stato.
south, sud.
stars, stella.
train, treno.
cars, vagoni.

anxious, ansioso.**clear**, chiaro.**each**, ciascuno.**inside**, dentro.**minus** } meno.
less }**dark**, oscuro.**round** { rotondo.
 { in giro.**safe**, sicuro.**green**, verde.**away**, via.**EXERCISES**

1. Here is my cousin; he does not know how to read or write. 2. He must begin with the alphabet. 3. Take this slate and pencil (*lapis*). 4. Make those circles (*circoli*) round and round. 5. Your (*vostra*) hand is too stiff, so you must drill on these exercises. 6. Keep inside of these two lines; all the vowels—*a, e, i, o, u*—go inside; the *l*'s and *t*'s go above the line; and some of the capital letters go above and below like *G*. 7. It is a good writing-book (*quaderno*). 8. Now write your name (*nome*) and your address. 9. What have you in your hand? A railroad ticket. 10. Are you going away? Yes, we are going South. My friends are waiting for me at the station. 11. Have you any baggage? You must have your trunk checked. 12. I know it. I must show this green ticket to the baggage master (*capo*) first, then he will give me a check for my trunk. 13. How soon does the train leave? In half an hour. 14. I wish you a safe journey and good luck (*fortuna*). 15. The same to you. Good-by. 16. It is the engine which pulls the train of cars.

NOTA. — Vedere l' incisione, p. 29.

30

1. Prendete i libri; aprite la pagina 23. 2. Leggete le domande in fondo alla pagina. 3. Adesso prendete le lavagne, scrivete le risposte alle domande sulle lavagne. 4. Pietro (*Peter*) andate alla lavagna, prendete il gesso e scrivete questi numeri, dovete conteggiare la somma dei numeri — poi dovete dividere la somma per 9. 5. Quanto fa 9 meno 5? 6. Quanto fa 9 moltiplicato per 5? 7. Quanto fa 5 diviso per 9? 8. È questa una frazione? 9. Adesso la lezione geografica. 10. Dove è la città di Chicago? 11. In che stato? 12. Potete trovarla sulla carta? 13. Nicola tocca a voi (*it is your turn*): che fiume corre fra mezzo (*through the middle*) degli Stati Uniti dal Nord al Sud? Il Mississippi. 14. Bene. Dove finisce? Nel golfo del Messico (*gulf of Mexico*). 15. Quante stelle vi sono nella bandiera degli Stati Uniti? Vi sono 48 e ciascuno rappresenta uno stato. 16. Quale (*which*) stato sta il più all' est? Maine sull' oceano Atlantico. 17. Quali stati sono sull' oceano Pacifico? 18. Cosa è Cuba? Una isola grandissima. 19. Adesso basta, siete stanco ed avete fame. 20. Andate dal macellaio (*butcher*) e comprate una libbra (*pound*) di carne (*meat*), o castellata di manzo (*beefsteak*) o carne d' agnello (*mutton*).

See reading lesson, page 117.

LESSON THIRTY-FIRST

SIXTH REVIEW — SESTA REVISTA

VOCABULARY

to open , aprire.	trouble , molestia.
to belong , appartenere.	name , nome.
to love , amare.	news , notizie.
to shut , chiudere.	page , pagina.
to ask , domandare.	dollars , scudi.
to say } dire.	cents , soldi.
to tell }	easy , facile.
to be , essere.	happy , felice.
to finish , finire.	ready , pronto.
to learn , imparare.	next , prossimo.
to read , leggere.	all , tutto.
to leave , lasciare.	worn out , usato.
to send , mandare.	true , vero.
to remember , ricordarsi.	than , di che.
to study , studiare.	after , dopo.
to mark , segnare.	perhaps , forse.
to write , scrivere.	down , giù.
to find , trovare.	back , indietro.
to sell , vendere.	why } perchè.
that's enough , basta.	because }
map , carta.	through , per mezzo.
God , Dio.	over } sopra.
bottom , fondo.	above }
end , fine.	up , su.
place , luogo.	under } sotto.
letters , lettere.	below }
lesson , lezione.	so much , tanto.

EXERCISES

1. Please open your books and find page 88 (eighty-eight). 2. At the bottom of the page is a picture (*incisione*) of the flag of Italy and the flag of the United States. 3. On page 84 (eighty-four) there is a map of Italy. 4. Can you tell me the name of the island (*isola*) below Italy, at the end of the boot? 5. Yes, it is Sicily, and this place is Palermo, the largest city in Sicily. 6. Do you remember it? 7. Why do you ask if I remember Palermo? I belonged to that city; I lived there more than ten years while I was a child, and after I was a man I often went (*andai*) back to visit it because my cousins lived there. 8. I send letters to them now, and am always happy to get news from them and ready to write to them. It is no trouble for me. 9. Next year, perhaps, when I have learned English, I will send them this book as a present. 10. I will tell them to study it and to mark the easy lessons. 11. Perhaps the book will be worn out, you leave it around so much; I see it often on the floor or upon a chair. 12. It is a shame (*vergogna*), because a book is a true friend. 13. I can sell these books for one dollar and twelve cents. 14. Not if they are worn out. 15. Is the holy (*santo*) name of God in this book? Look (*guardate*) up and down the page. 16. Yes, it is in the vocabulary of this lesson. 17. Shut your books now. The lesson is finished.

31

1. Fa scuro (*it is getting dark*), dobbiamo accendere il lume (*light the lamp*). 2. Dove è un zolfanello (*match*)? Eccolo. 3. Va bene, grazie. 4. Adesso posso leggere il mio libro. 5. No, non vedo bene ancora, credo che non ci sia olio (*there is no oil*) nella lucerna, ed adesso fuma (*it smokes*). 6. Per piacere aprite la finestra, alzate le tendine prima. 7. Mi piace l'aria fresca. 8. Potete correre dal pizzicagnolo e comprare dell'olio? 9. Vendono (*do they sell*) olio dal pizzicagnolo? 10. Lo credo; devo finire questo libro questa sera; appartiene a mio cugino ed egli incomincia a domandare quando può averlo. 11. Perché? Perché dopo, lo vuole prestare (*lend it*) ad un altro (*another*) amico. 12. È il nome del cugino scritto (*written*) nel libro? Sì, sulla prima pagina. 13. Io voglio leggere anche questo libro. 14. Allora dovete aspettare (*wait*) una settimana o due. 15. Capisco. 16. Dico la verità; forse non lo credete: ogni parola è vera. 17. Certo, lo credo, basta che lo dite. 18. Ci sono belle carte geografiche ed incisioni (*prints*) nel libro ed è molto prezioso (*valuable*). 19. Prendete un tram (*street car*), pagate al conduttore (*conductor*) cinque soldi, e ditegli di fermare alla strada High. 20. Portate sempre il cambio per pagare il nolo (*fare*).



MAP OF ITALY

LESSON THIRTY-SECOND

SICKNESS AND HEALTH
LA MALATTIA E LA SALUTE

VOCABULARY

to happen, accadere.	tumbler, bicchiere.
to bathe, bagnare.	brain, cervello.
to drink, bere.	heart, cuore.
to digest, digerire.	teaspoonful, cucchiata.
to dissolve, dissolvere.	sore, dolente.
to sleep, dormire.	pain, dolore.
to gargle, gargarizzare.	diet, dieta.
to turn over, girarsi.	bandage, fasciatura.
to swell, gonfiare.	pharmacy, farmacia.
to lie down, giacere.	fever, febbre.
to cry, gridare.	liver, fegato.
to get well, guarire.	wound, ferita.
to kneel down, inginocchiare.	breath, fiato.
to swallow, inghiottire.	strength, forza.
to chew	chill, freddura.
to masticate } masticare.	joint, giuntura.
to die, morire.	throat, gola.
to move, muovere.	drops, gocce.
to bend, piegare.	gums, gengive.
to catch cold, raffreddarsi.	side, lato.
to get better, migliorare.	sickness, malattia.
to suffer, soffrire.	nerves, nervi.
to hope, sperare.	bones, ossa.
to stand up, stare in piedi.	ounce, oncia.
to fear, temere.	meals, pasti.
to pull	fit, parossismo.
to draw } tirare.	convulsion, convulsione.
burn, abbruciamento.	skin, pelle.

pill, pillola.
powder, polvere.
lungs, polmoni.
pulse, polso.
blood, sangue.
health, salute.
thirst, sete.
stomach, stomaco.
sprain, storcimento.
cough, tosse.

bowels, viscere.
conscious, consapevole.
weak, debole.
inflamed, infiammato.
fat, ingrassato.
thin, magro.
pale, pallido.
dizzy, vertiginoso.
at least, almeno.
until, finchè.

EXERCISES

Have you been vaccinated?

1. Call the doctor; the young man is hurt. 2. How did it happen? 3. I don't know, but I think he is very sick. 4. See how pale he is; he is not conscious. 5. Now he is getting better; the doctor bathes his head and tells him to swallow some medicine. 6. The doctor says: Draw a long breath; does that hurt you? 7. Yes, it hurts my side. 8. Can you move your arm? Can you bend your knee? Show me your tongue. 9. Stand up. Now you are dizzy. Well, lie down again. 10. You have lost much blood. You must go to bed and you must stay (*stare*) in bed for a week, at least. 11. Dissolve this powder in a tumbler of water and take one teaspoonful every hour. 12. Three times a day you must bathe your arm in warm water and rub it with liniment. 13. Put a mustard plaster (*impiastro*) on your side, and I will bandage the knee. 14. If your throat is sore, gargle it once in

three hours with this medicine. 15. Eat very little (*pochissimo*) and drink only warm milk. 16. You will soon be well.

32

(*La madre.*) 1. Il povero bambino soffre molto; grida tutta la notte pel dolore, non dorme niente. 2. Questa mattina ebbe una convulsione. 3. Non ha più forza di girar la testa. 4. Ha febbre e sete continua, vuole bere ogni momento. 5. Il piccolo corpo è tanto magro, temo che morirà. (*Il dottore.*) 6. Certo è molto ammalato, ma coraggio! speriamo che il bimbo ricupererà la salute presto. 7. Questa malattia è una indigestione; gli avete dato pane, banane, mele o patate da mangiare? 8. Il poverino non ha denti per masticarle, egli può digerire solamente il latte. 9. Il cibo, il caffè, etc., fanno male allo stomaco d' un bambino. 10. Dovete imparare a governarlo meglio (*take better care*). 11. Dovete dargli il bagno ogni giorno coll'acqua calda, pulirlo bene, dargli nutrimento a tempo opportuno e tenerlo caldo e comodo. 12. Fategli aprire la bocca — sì, le gengive sono gonfiate. 13. Datemi un cucchiaino, la gola è infiammata, ulcerata. 14. Allora fate come dico, non trascurate, non dimenticate. 15. Guardate (*look at*) il liquido in questa bottiglia. 16. Datene al bimbo una cucchiaiata tre volte al giorno, alle sette la mattina, al mezzo giorno e alle sette la sera. 17. Poi, da quella bottiglia mettete due gocce della medicina in un bicchiere

d' acqua e quando il bambino ha sete dategliene.
18. Sempre mettete l' acqua di calce nel latte per
beneficio delle viscere deboli finchè le viscere sa fanno
sane. (*La madre.*) 19. Io non ho quest' acqua di
calce. (*Il dottore.*) 20. Andate alla farmacia a com-
prarne una bottiglia. Costerà dieci soldi. 21. Se
farete attenzione a questi avvisi il bambino guarirà e
lo vedrete ancora ingrassato e ridente come un putto
dipinto dal Correggio.



READING LESSON I

THE GARDEN

I see a woman in a garden. The woman has roses in her hat and seeds (*semenze*) of flowers and of vegetables. The woman calls (*chiama*) the gardener. The gardener has a hoe, a rake, and a spade in a wheelbarrow.

The woman sees the gardener plant the seeds. He (*egli*) plants the grass-seed on the (*sul*) lawn; the flower seeds in the flower garden, the seeds of the pumpkin in the vegetable garden; he has a good watering-pot to water (*per inaffiare*) the seeds and plants (*piante*).

Is he a good gardener? Can he plant trees in the garden? A garden is for (*per*) flowers and vegetables; he can plant trees on the lawn with (*con*) the grass.

Is this a rose? Yes, I can count (*contare*) five roses on this rose-tree. Can you count ten trees on the lawn? I see eight trees. What do you call this? A hoe. I cannot plant trees with a hoe; a good spade is necessary.

READING LESSON 2

THE BODY

John, the brother (*fratello*) of Ruth, has a good father (*padre*) and a good mother (*madre*). The little boy has hurt his hand (*si è fatto male alla mano*); he has hurt four fingers. The father sees the boy.

"Can you speak, my little man? I see your hand is hurt. Can you count (*contare*) the fingers you have hurt?" "I have hurt four fingers." "And what do you call this?" "This is my arm."

"Can you touch your arm with the fingers?" "Yes, sir, I can touch my face, my tongue, my hair, and eyes and nose and mouth, with my fingers; also my two legs and my feet." "What do you see with?" "I see with my eyes." "What do you hear with?" "I hear with my ears." "What do you eat with?" "I eat with my mouth, tongue, and teeth (*denti*); and I smell with my nose."

This cat has a head and a face; he has eyes and ears, a nose and a mouth; in the mouth is a tongue. Has the cat two arms? No, the cat has four legs. He can run (*correre*).

My legs can also walk (*passaggiare*) and run; my tongue can taste food (*cibo*); my arms can spade, rake, hoe, and make a garden. Can you see the trees

and grass on the lawn and the seeds in the garden? I cannot see the seeds; I see the garden. I see pumpkins (*zucche*) and cabbages (*cavoli*); I see many (*molte*) vegetables, — celery (*i selleri*), potatoes (*patate*), turnips (*rape*), tomatoes (*pomi d' oro*), peas (*piselli*), and corn (*gran turco*).

READING LESSON 3

THE BLACKSMITH AND THE CHILDREN

Two blacksmiths work (*lavorano*) in one shop. They have two anvils, one bellows, and one fire; they make horseshoes; they sharpen axes on the grindstone, and also spades and hoes. They have good faces, and strong arms and hands. On one anvil is a horseshoe, and the blacksmith hammers the horseshoe with his sledge hammer.

The fire is good and strong, the shop is hot; a horse stands (*sta*) near (*vicino*) the anvil. A little boy and girl and a cat are (*sono*) also in the shop.

The boy calls the cat, but (*ma*) the cat jumps (*salta*) on the anvil; the blacksmith hammers the horseshoe; the cat runs (*corre*) into the garden and jumps into the wheelbarrow.

The little girl also runs into the garden; she sees the watering-pot, and soon (*presto*) the cat feels (*sente*) cold water in his eyes and face. The water hurts his face; he runs into the house. A good woman speaks

to the little boy and girl: "I see you are not (*non siete*) good to (*al*) the cat. Go away (*andate via*)."

On the lawn the horses eat grass, and two blacksmiths make horseshoes for the horses' feet (*piedi*). They are strong men. Little Johnnie is in the shop; he counts (*conta*) the nails on 'the floor (*pavimento*); he can feel the nails with his fingers.

Little Ruth counts the roses in the garden; she can see them (*vederle*) with her eyes, and she can smell them (*le*) with her little nose. She says, "The roses are beautiful."

READING LESSON 4

THE MASON

Vito is a stonemason. He works (*lavora*) in a quarry (*petraia*) where the great (*grande*) cubes (*cubi*) of stone are dug out (*scavati*) of the solid rock (*rocca*), or he works in the village (*villaggio*), where the stone is dressed (*lavorato*), where men build foundations and walls. Vito has strong arms and good eyes; he dresses the stones with his chisel. He has a tool-bag for his chisel, his square, and his mallet.

A man speaks to Vito. He is also a mason, but (*ma*) not a stonecutter. He builds walls. He uses (*usa*) mortar and sand and stone for the foundation, and for the walls of a house he often (*sovente*) uses

brick. He always (*sempre*) has a trowel or a square or a plumb-line in his hand. As (*come*) he builds the wall high (*alto*) and higher (*più alto*), a scaffolding (*impalcatura*) is necessary (*necessaria*); also platforms (*piattaforme*), and ladders (*scale*) to reach (*giungere*) from (*da*) one platform to another (*all' altra*); and hod-carriers carry brick and mortar in hods (*portamuttoni*) up (*su*) and down (*giù*) the ladders:

. On the ground (*sul terreno*) a man mixes the lime with water to make mortar. He mixes it with a hoe; and then (*poi*), with a shovel, he shovels the mortar into the hods of the hod-carriers.

I see two carts, two carters, and four cart-horses, and in the carts they bring stone and brick and lime and sand to use in building the house. The mason knows (*sa*) how many (*quante*) doors and windows are necessary for the new house, and he leaves (*lascia*) spaces (*spazii*) in the walls for the doors and windows. If he is a good mason, and makes a good job, he is always a busy (*occupato*) man.

READING LESSON 5

MT. VERNON

This beautiful (*bella*) old house was (*era*) the home of Washington, the father of our (*nostro*) country (*paese*), the greatest (*il più grande*) of men, as (*come*) many think (*credono*). He was born (*nacque*) in a

smaller (*più piccola*) house, but (*ma*) he lived (*abitava*) in this house, and he died (*mori*) here (*qui*).

He called (*chiamava*) his home (*casa propria*) Mt. Vernon. It is in the state (*stato*) of Virginia, and on the Potomac River (*fiume*), not far (*poco distante*) from (*da*) the city (*città*) of Washington. Many go (*vanno*) to see this place (*luogo*). It belongs (*appar-*



THE HOME OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, MT. VERNON, VA.

tiene) to the nation (*nazione*). The piazza is high and long. It has many high columns. The floor of the piazza is made (*fatto*) of boards, the roof is shingled (*coperto d' assicelle*).

How many times (*volte*) Washington has walked (*passeggiato*) up and down, upon this porch, with Mrs. Washington! I can see his face and his smile (*sorriso*). How many times he has counted these

trees and raked the grass! How many times he has called to Mrs. Washington, "Martha, see this rose!" How many times his horse has eaten (*mangiato*) food (*cibo*) from his hand, — sugar (*zucchero*) and apples (*mele*)! How many times his horse has eaten the grass on the lawn while (*mentre*) the gardenèr planted (*piantava*) flowers in the flower garden!

He speaks to his horse, "Eat the grass, but do not hurt or touch the flowers." The horse hears him, and his ears are high. He smells at the hand of Washington; he touches his face with his nose; he knows (*conosce*) his master (*padrone*).

Washington had no (*non aveva*) children, neither (*nè*) son nor (*nè*) daughter; but Mrs. Washington was a widow (*vedova*) when (*quando*) he married her (*la sposò*), and she had a son and a daughter, so (*così*) the family counted four. Every (*ogni*) American calls Washington "father," and so his children are millions. They love (*amano*) his memory because (*perchè*) he was great and good.

Washington's birthday (*giorno natalizio*) is the twenty-second (22°) of February.

READING LESSON 6

DRESS AND FASHION

The fashion (*la moda*) in dress changes (*cambia*). Now, (*adesso*) a man wears a short coat, long pants

which (*i quali*) reach (*giungono*) to his feet, a vest without (*senza*) sleeves, a white shirt, a stiff (*teso*) white collar and a cravat, a hat of straw (*paglia*) or a cap of cloth (*panno*). His coat and pants are also made of cloth, — thick (*pesante*) cloth for winter (*inverno*) and thin (*leggeri*) cloth for summer (*estate*). He wears short stockings called socks, and shoes, and in winter he wears warm underclothing (*sotto-vestiti*).

Washington used to wear (*indossava*) short pants which reached only (*solamente*) to the knees (*ginocchi*), and long stockings, very low shoes or very high boots, a long vest, and a fine white ruffled shirt (*camicia arricciata*), and a hat with three corners (*a tre angoli*). He was a gentleman (*signore*) of the old school (*scuola*).

Now, a woman wears a dress with long sleeves which reach to the hand. She wears an apron; and when she goes out (*esce*) she wears a shawl (*sciallo*) or a jacket, and on her head she wears a hat. Her hat is not like (*simile a*) a man's hat.

A man has many pockets, — he has three pockets in his pants, two pockets or three in his coat, and two or three in his vest. A woman has one pocket in her dress, on the right side (*lato*) of her skirt (*gonnella*); she has a watch-pocket (*tasca per orologio*) on the left side of her waist (*cintura*), and two pockets in her jacket.

A workingman (*bracciante*) wears overalls to cover

(*coprire*) his clothes (*vestiti*) when he works. A woman wears an apron to cover her dress when she works.

READING LESSON 7

THE COOK AND HER WORK

Cooking (*il cucinare*) is a very old science (*scienza*). In warm countries (*paesi*), where there are (*vi sono*) many fruits (*frutti*), the cooking is very simple (*semplice*). But even (*anche*) when the cooking is simple, it can be good or bad.

If the mother of the family is a good cook, the father is more (*più*) contented, the children are more contented, the relatives (*parenti*) and friends (*amici*) are more contented, because (*perchè*) the food has a good taste (*gusto*); so the father is willing (*vuole*) to buy more, and the children eat more.

A cook wants many things (*cose*) in her kitchen; she must have a good stove to cook on, and not a stove that smokes (*fa fumo*), she must have cooking-utensils. She must have a frying-pan to fry meat (*carne*) and potatoes and eggs (*uova*). She must have a kettle to boil (*bollire*) water in, and a sauce-pan (*pentola*) or iron pot to boil soup (*zuppa*) in and vegetables.

The stove must have a good oven where she can bake bread (*pane*) and pies (*pasticci*) and cake (*focaccia*). She must have a rolling-pin to make

macaroni, and a skimmer to skim the soup. Of course (*certamente*) the cook must have spoons and knives and forks and plates.

The kitchen must have shelves (*scansie*) near the (*vicino al*) stove, and a sink (*lavandino*), also nails in the wall on which to hang (*appendere*) the kitchen utensils.

When the food is cooked (*cotto*), it is served (*servito*) on dishes (*piatti*), as plates (*tondi*) and platters (*piatti grandi*) and saucers. The tea and coffee are served in cups, and cold water in glasses (*bicchieri*). We eat three meals (*pasti*) a day when we can get them (*ottenerli*),—breakfast (*colazione*), dinner (*pranzo*), and supper (*cena*).

READING LESSON 8

A BRAVE MAN

My father died at sea (*morì sul mare*). There was (*vi era*) a great storm. It rained and snowed as it rains and snows to-night, and the wind was terrible. The waves (*onde*) were mountains (*montagne*) of water, and every man on the ship was praying (*pregava*) to God (*Dio*), because (*perchè*) God alone (*solo*) could help (*poteva aiutare*).

My father was afraid (*pauroso*) too, but he was a kind and generous man, and when a little emigrant boy was carried overboard (*fuor della nave*) by a

great wave, he forgot himself (*si dimenticò*) and jumped (*saltò*) into the sea to save him (*per salvarlo*).

He reached (*raggiunse*) the little boy and took him (*lo prese*) on one arm, swimming (*nuotando*) with the other arm and his two legs. The sailors (*marinai*) called: "Here is a board! Here is a rope (*fune*)! Courage (*coraggio*)!" The rope reached his hand, and he grasped it. "Good! Hold firm (*tieni fermo*)!" the sailors called.

In one minute the brave man was in the ship, and the little boy was in the arms of his mother. The sailors were poor (*poveri*), but they wanted to give my father money. My father said (*disse*), "No, no; I thank you just the same (*grazie lo stesso*)."

My father died that night (*quella notte*). I think (*penso*) he is with God.

I must be on time to-morrow. The boss is very strict (*rigoroso*). At seven o'clock we begin (*incominciamo*) work and we finish (*terminiamo*) at five o'clock in the afternoon. What time is it now? The clock strikes ten (*suona le dieci*). Is it so late? Good night! .

READING LESSON 9

PETTY LARCENY — PICCOLO LADRONECCIO

One time there was a poor man named (*chiamato*) Tony. He was very poor in Italy, and in America

he was even (*anche*) poorer (*più povero*), because he had no home (*nessuna casa propria*) nor even (*né pure*) a house in which (*nella quale*) to live. He had no relatives (*parenti*) nor friends (*amici*) to help him, and he was alone — a stranger (*straniero*) in a strange country (*paese straniero*).

He could not (*non poteva*) make friends, because he could not speak English (*Inglese*), and the Americans could not speak Italian, so they could not understand each other (*l' uno l' altro*).

Tony worked every day for a padrone. He worked by the day, and the boss paid him (*gli pagava*) every two weeks. The boss gave him the money (*gli dava*) in an envelope (*una busta*). On the envelope there was written (*vi era scritto*), not the name (*nome*) Tony, but a number (*numero*), because every laborer had a number. And below (*sotto*) the number was written the amount (*somma*) of money which (*la quale*) the boss owed (*doveva*) Tony as wages (*come salario*).

Tony worked hard and faithfully (*fortemente e fedelmente*). Every morning at seven o'clock he was at his place (*luogo*) with his pick, his crowbar, and his shovel, and no man in the ditch dug faster (*scavava più presto*).

At noon Tony rested (*riposava*) for one hour. He ate his lunch (*mangiava la colazione*), and often (*sovente*) he sang a song (*cantava una canzone*) which was as sad (*mesta*) as it was sweet (*dolce*) —

*“Ai nostri monti ritorneremo,
L' antica pace ivi godremo,”*

and then (*poi*) he worked all the harder (*ancora più forte*) in the afternoon.

At night he was tired (*stanco*) and glad to go to sleep (*dormire*) in his poor bed (*letto*). At last (*finalmente*) pay-day (*il giorno di paga*) arrived, and the laborers received (*riceverono*) their wages (*i loro salarii*) in sealed envelopes (*buste sigillate*).

Tony had worked twelve days at \$1.50 a day, so the boss owed him \$18.00, and on the envelope was written “eighteen dollars.” Tony felt (*si sentì*) very rich; he knew (*sapeva*) also that he had earned (*guadagnato*) the money by good work. In the evening when he opened the envelope he counted, not \$18.00, but \$16.00. The bad boss had cheated poor Tony out of \$2.00. It was petty larceny, and the rich boss was a small thief (*ladro*). It is better (*meglio*) to count the money right away.

READING LESSON 10

WORK ABOUT THE HOUSE—SERVIZIO ATTORNO LA CASA

Mr. Smith wants a man to work about the house. This man must be faithful (*fedele*) and honest (*onesto*), because the master of the house cannot

always watch the man he hires (*impiega*) to see that he works well (*bene*), to make sure (*sicuro*) that he does not cheat him and give him poor work for good money.

Mr. Smith goes (*va*) to the city every day in the railroad cars. He leaves (*parte*) at eight in the morning and does not return before half-past five (*le cinque e mezza*) in the afternoon. His man must work alone all (*tutto*) day. He must be intelligent and know how to do (*sa come fare*) the most important things first.

There are many things to do about a house. They are little things, but they take time and must not be neglected (*trascurate*). Often the lady (*signora*) of the house calls the man indoors (*nella casa*) to lift a heavy trunk (*baule pesante*), to move (*muovere*) a heavy table (*tavola*), or to carry an armful of wood.

The hired man (*l' impiegato*) must be ready (*pronto*) to do anything he is ordered to do. He must be kind to the children and also to the dogs (*cani*) and cats. He must be contented with his wages, if they are just (*giusti*). He must dress neatly (*con pulitezza*) and not in rags (*cenci*). He must speak respectfully (*con rispetto*), and never curse (*bestemmiare*). It is wrong (*un errore*), a sin (*un peccato*), to take the name of God in vain (*vano*).

READING LESSON II

A POOR INTERPRETER—UN CATTIVO INTERPRETE

Angelo, his wife, and three children have come (*sono venuti*) to the railroad station to take the train (*il treno*) for Hartford. Angelo cannot speak English, and cannot buy the railroad tickets (*biglietti*). A friend must buy them for him. Angelo gives his friend the money, and the friend pays the ticket agent and receives (*riceve*) five tickets. Angelo hears the friend (*amico*) say: "I want five tickets to Hartford. How much does it cost?"

"Twenty dollars" (\$20) is the reply (*risposta*). "But that is first class; I want second class." "Fifteen dollars" (\$15) the ticket agent says.

Angelo hears, but does not understand. The friend also does not understand English very well (*bene*), and because fifteen (15) and fifty (50) have much the same sound (*suono*), he is confused (*confuso*). He says: "It costs too much, but here is the money; here are fifty dollars. I'm sorry the tickets are so dear (*cari*)."

The ticket agent smiles (*sorride*), and says, "Not fifty, but fifteen; here is your change (*cambio*)."

"Thank you, I am glad enough to have it," says Angelo's friend.

And so because the ticket agent is a kind and an honest man (*uomo onesto*) Angelo is not cheated, but

his friend is a poor interpreter. It is always better (*meglio*) to learn (*imparare*) English than (*che*) to use an interpreter.

READING LESSON 12

THE CARTER'S WIFE

Peppina is a young (*giovane*) woman. Her husband is a carter, and she only sees him at night and early in the morning. He owns (*possiede*) a team of horses, and at five o'clock in the morning he goes to the stable to take care of his horses,—to water, to feed, and to curry them.

Before he leaves home (*prima di partire*), he drinks (*beve*) a cup of coffee and eats a lot of bread (*pane*) and cheese (*formaggio*), while (*mentre*) Peppina is preparing (*prepara*) his lunch (*colazione*) of bread and sausage (*salsiccie*) and green peppers fried in oil (*peperoni verdi fritti in olio*).

Peppina makes a nice little package (*pacco*) which she puts in her husband's pocket, and she tells him not to eat the paper and string (*carta e corda*). Luigi kisses (*bacia*) his little wife, and says, "If I have work, I can eat, and you can too."

In the summer (*nell' estate*) Luigi has plenty (*abbondanza*) of work, but in the winter he has nothing (*niente*) to do.

One time Luigi's horses got sick (*si ammalarono*),

ter and Luigi and Peppina were very unhappy (*infelici*).
152 They were afraid that (*temevano che*) the horses would die (*morissero*). Every day Peppina made a broth (*brodo*) for the sick horses, out of lettuce (*di lattuga*), marsh-mallows (*malva*), flour (*farina*), mustard (*mostarda*), and soap (*sapone*). She boiled (*bolliva*) these things together (*insieme*) in a kettle (*caldaia*) and then she carried the kettle to the stable, and the horses used to drink (*bevevano*) the broth.

Every day the horse doctor (*veterinario*) visited the horses and gave them medicine. They were sick for two weeks, but at last (*finalmente*) they got well (*guarirono*), and Luigi and Peppina were happy again (*di nuovo*).

READING LESSON 13

A LETTER TO ITALY

NEW YORK, June 15, 1902.

MY DEAR MICHELE :

I have arrived in America. I have met my cousins, who are also your (*vostri*) cousins. I have given the package to them. I have seen the house where they live and the place (*luogo*) where they work. All are well; all salute you; all are glad to hear from you.

I go to work to-morrow. It is a big job, and there are hundreds (*centinaia*) of men. The boss pays by

the month. I have spoken to the boss. He says the most he can give me, at present, is one dollar and sixty-five cents (\$1.65) a day.

It rains much in this country, and when it rains there is nothing (*niente*) to do. When it rains, I can study (*studiare*) English. I have good courage (*coraggio*), and I intend (*ho intenzione*) to do my best. Write often to

Your sincere friend,

LUIGI.

Address letters to the care of

Società di Protezione degli Immigranti Italiani,
17 State Street,
New York,
United States of America.

If I change my address, I will write (*scriverò*).

READING LESSON 14

THE TRIAL — LA CAUSA

Joseph (*Giuseppe*) is a Sicilian, a big, strong man, not more than twenty-two years of age (*di età*). It is only (*solamente*) one month since (*dacchè*) he arrived in America. He does not understand English; he does not speak it; he cannot read. He stands before (*sta davanti al*) the judge and tells his story; the court interpreter stands near him (*vicino a lui*) and translates it into English.

“I was a little drunk; I had no bread; I had no

home; I had no friend; I had no work. I sat down (*m' assisi*) on the doorstep (*soglia*) of the beer saloon (*birreria*). The boss said (*disse*), 'Get away from here (*fuori di qua*).' I said, 'Yes, in a minute.' Then the boss kicked me (*mi prese a calci*), and I pulled (*tirai*) my scissors (*forbici*) out of my pocket and struck him (*lo colpì*)."

"Did you intend to kill him?" "No, sir, he struck me first with his foot. I struck him because I was angry (*in collera*)." "Why did you carry scissors in your pocket?" "I use them in my trade (*mestiere*). I am a tailor (*sarto*), and I have no weapon."

"That bad habit of carrying weapons (*le armi*) is the cause of many crimes. You Italians must stop carrying (*dovete cessare di portare*) weapons; we Americans do not carry weapons about us. It is a very bad and a very dangerous (*pericoloso*) habit. You have only scratched (*graffiato*) the man; you have not killed him, but you must go to prison (*prigione*) for seven years. I sentence Joseph N. to seven years of hard labor (*lavoro*) at Sing Sing."

READING LESSON 15

THE BARGE OFFICE—UFFIZIO DI AMMISSIONE

Saturday (*Sabato*), March 14th, at 2 P.M., Tommaso arrived on the steamer *Guerra*. He came (*venne*) from Naples.

At the barge office Tommaso was questioned (*interrogato*), "Where are you going?" "To my friend, Pietro, number 16 Long Street." "What is your trade (*mestiere*)?" "I am a tailor (*sarto*); Pietro is a tailor, too." "Did Peter send for you (*Pietro mandò a prendervi*)?" "Yes, sir." "Let me see the letter." "I left (*lasciai*) it in Italy." "How much money have you?" "Sixty (60) lire." "Here is a paper. Go into the room."

Tommaso obeyed (*ubbidì*); he was kept (*fu tenuto*) all night in the barge office. The next morning at ten o'clock he was questioned again (*ancora*), his money was changed, and then they let him pass into the city, but many immigrants who had work already engaged (*già impegnato*) were returned (*ritornati*) to Italy in the steamer *Guerra*.

The law of the United States forbids entrance (*proibisce l' entrata*) to any one who comes under contract (*sotto contratto*).

READING LESSON 16

SAINT CRISPINO

Two brothers travelled everywhere (*da per tutto*), doing good (*facendo bene*), and helping the poor. They were shoemakers, and in winter, when the weather is cold, and many little children who are poor need shoes, the two brothers were glad to make

shoes for these poor children, and to cover (*coprire*) their little feet from the cold.

They were full of love and kindness (*gentilezza*); they were ready to help any one who needed their help; they were ready to patch the old wornout boots of poor workingmen, to resole or put new uppers on the shoes of poor half-clothed women, or to mend the shoes of the boys and girls.

The two brothers used to say (*dicevano*): "If you can't pay us for this work, you can pay the Lord by helping any man, woman or child who is poorer than (*più povero di*) you are. The Lord himself (*stesso*) was poor."

The story goes that these brothers were themselves too poor to buy leather, and that the angels (*gli angeli*) supplied (*fornivano*) the leather for this work of mercy (*pietà*).

READING LESSON 17

THE DRUNKARD

The barber is talking. What is he saying? He is telling a story about (*intorno al*) his neighbor (*vicino*) who lives in the house south (*sud*) of the barber-shop. The man's name is Cenci, and he always wears rags. A good, new suit of clothes is soon in rags. Why is' that? He drinks (*beve*) too much.

It is dangerous to live near him. It is very hard for the poor wife and the poor children—he has five children. It is easy to make him angry about (*circa*) nothing. Then he will chase the children out of the house and strike the unhappy wife every time he sees her. In vain she prays him not to drink so much beer (*birra*). He can't stop (*fermarsi*) now.

I hope you are wrong (*in errore*) about that. I hope that (*spero*) it is not too late for him to change his habit. If he is willing to try (*di provare*), God will help him. Before he gets drunk (*si ubbriaca*) again (*ancora*), talk to him and tell him how necessary it is to change and be a good man. Perhaps he will hear with his ears, which means (*che vuol dire*) he will listen (*ascoltare*), and perhaps sometime he and his poor wife will thank you (*vi ringrazieranno*).

I know a simple decoction (*semplice decotto*) which will help him if he will sip it (*lo sorseggerà*) when he is thirsty (*ha sete*) for beer or for spirits (*liquore*). Any one who needs it and wants it may apply (*applicarsi*) to the author (*all' autore*) of this book.

READING LESSON 18

WASHING CLOTHES

In Italy the washerwomen wash the clothes in the rivers (*fiumi*), the lakes (*laghi*), or the fountains (*fontane*), and hang them to dry on the trees and

bushes (*cespugli*). They kneel (*inginocchiano*) on the shore (*riva*) of the lake or on the low bank (*ripa*) of the river, or on the edge (*orlo*) of the fountain. Five or six women wash at the same time and place.

It is pleasant (*piacevole*) to work out of doors and in the fresh air (*aria fresca*). It is pleasant to make clean, things that are unclean; to make things straight that are crooked; to make things better that are bad; and rest is pleasant when one is tired.

It is pleasant to be useful, to help. It is pleasant and also very profitable to know how to wash the white and how to wash the colored clothes (*panni colorati*), how to use bluing (*il blu*) and wax, how to fold and iron tablecloths and blankets, how to starch shirts and shirt collars well.

The Chinese do it best. All this must be learned (*dev' essere imparato*) from some one who is expert (*esperto*), and who can teach it. One makes (*uno fa*) bad mistakes (*sbagli*) at the beginning (*in principio*), because without practice (*senza la pratica*) and a good teacher (*insegnante*) no useful art can be learned; but the most necessary thing is to be willing to work. I like (*mi piace*) to wash and to iron.

In the olden times (*tempi antichi*), as I have heard, noble ladies and princesses were proud (*fiere*) to know how to make the clothes snowy white, and they were not ashamed (*si vergognavano*) to wash the family linen (*biancheria*).

READING LESSON 19

HOUSE-CLEANING

Spring is the season of the year for cleaning house. Everything is washed, is shaken (*sosso*), is put to air (*messo all' aria*). The windows are all opened, the floors are wet (*bagnati*), the blankets are washed and hung on a line, the carpets are out of doors on the lawn, and the furniture is moved.

The kitchen is full of dishes (*piatti*) to be washed, the dining room is empty (*vuoto*), the furniture of the bedrooms stands (*sta*) in the halls. During (*durante*) a week it is very uncomfortable (*incomodo*). It is necessary to work hard and to make haste (*fare presto*), because the family is so upset (*sotto-sopra*).

The little children like it; they play (*giocano*) with everything. They make tents (*padiglioni*) out of the carpets on the lawn. They jump (*saltano*) on the feather beds (*materassi di piume*). They hide (*nascondono*) behind (*dietro*) the furniture in the hall. They are always under foot (*fra i piedi*), and the housemaid (*donzella*) drives them out of doors (*scaccia fuori di casa*) with her broom.

READING LESSON 20

THE FARMER

It is good to live on a farm; to see the cold winter change into spring; to see, in place of snow (*neve*),

green grass and green trees; to plough the fields and fertilize them; to sow seed and, after a few (*poche*) weeks, to see the fields green with little plants (*piante*), with wheat, corn, barley, and root-plants (*radici*) like (*come*) beets, turnips (*rape*), potatoes (*patate*), and onions (*cipolle*).

Then comes the summer. The weather is warm; the sun shines (*risplende*) all day; the rain (*pioggia*) falls, and the weeds grow fast as well as the grain. The farmer must be busy from five o'clock in the morning until (*fino a*) dark (*oscura*) night. He must weed and he must water. When the grain is ripened, he must reap it and store it in his barns (*granai*).

Every day all the cows must be milked twice (*due volte*), and butter (*burro*) and cheese (*formaggio*) made; the poultry (*pollame*) and cattle must be fed and cared for, and the sheep must be counted.

In the autumn the farmer will sell his grain, his apples, and his hay (*fieno*), and send his beets to the factory (*fattoria*) to be made into sugar (*zucchero*).

If his land is fertile, he can raise from two to three tons (*tonnellate*) of hay per acre (*jugero* or *acro*), and the ploughed (*arati*) fields will give 30 to 40 bushels (*stai*) of corn, 12 or 13 bushels of wheat, and 30 to 40 bushels of oats (*biade*) per acre when the season is not dry.

Sometimes the crop (*raccolta*) is bad because the season is too dry (*secca*) or too wet (*umida*), but the

farmer must plough his fields and sow his seed and take care of his crops just the same. He must leave the harvest to be as God wills; he must take his chances (*opportunità*) and not neglect (*trascurare*) his duty (*dovere*). It takes courage (*coraggio*) to live.

READING LESSON 21

A NUMBER LESSON

As I was going to Bambury I met a man with a flock (*greggia*) of 600 sheep. I met another man soon after who had a drove (*mandra*) of cattle. There were nearly (*quasi*) 1000 head of cattle, counting the horses, the cows, and the 83 little calves.

The next day I met a regiment of soldiers (*soldati*); I counted 850 men; 268 of them were on horseback (*a cavallo*).

In the air above my head were flights (*stormi*) of birds, — ducks in companies (*compagnie*) of 13 and 19 and 27, also flights of wild (*selvatiche*) geese; and there were millions of insects in the sun — more than I could count.

READING LESSON 22

WHAT MUSIC MEANS

A poor woman owns two good hens. She feeds them, and they feed her, because every day she finds

a nice fresh egg on the ground and sometimes two. The eggs are large and full of good food.

One day the poor woman gets sick; she is in bed all day; she is afraid (*ha paura*) that some bad boy will see (*vedrà*) her eggs on the ground and will steal them. The thought is dreadful (*terribile*), and she is very unhappy. Her ears hear every sound. The door is open, and she tries to see where the eggs lie (*giaciono*), but she cannot.

And now she hears the sound (*suono*) of feet (*piedi*). Sometimes the feet walk (*camminano*), sometimes they run (*corrono*), sometimes they jump (*saltano*). "It is a boy," she says, and her heart beats fast (*il cuore batte presto*). "Oh, he will take my eggs! he will steal my eggs!"

The feet stop near (*vicino*) her door. She listens (*ascolta*) and she hears the sound of a mandolin. A child's voice (*voce*) sings a 'sweet little song (*canta una dolce canzonetta*).

The poor woman is surprised (*sorpresa*). "It is an angel; my eggs are safe." She calls to the child, "Little boy, come in (*entra*); but first find a big fresh egg—perhaps you will find two—on the ground. Bring them to me."

The child comes in with the eggs in his hands. "Here are the two eggs. Are you hungry? Do you want to cook them? Shall I light a fire (*accendere il fuoco*)?"

The poor woman is happy again and soon she gets well.

READING LESSON 23

THE TAILOR AND THE ELEPHANT

A tailor is sitting in the window of his shop; he is sewing very busily (*affaccendatissimo*), because he has two suits of clothes to finish before evening. The pants are done (*fatti*), but he must put a lot of work on the coats, and he must press the vests, and put five pockets in each (*ciascun*) suit.

It is a warm day, and the window is open. Men, women, boys, and girls pass (*passano*) up and down the narrow street, — for the streets are all narrow in the city of Delhi, India, — but the tailor does not look up (*non guarda*) from his work. He sees only (*solamente*) the stitches he is making.

Suddenly (*subitamente*) he cannot see his stitches; it grows dark (*fa scuro*); no light (*luce*) comes into the shop window. Why is this?

A huge beast (*una bestia grossa*) is passing through the narrow street — an elephant (*elefante*).

The elephant introduces the point of his trunk (*intromette la punta della proboscide*) into the window where the tailor is sitting. The tailor pricks it (*la punge*) with his needle. The elephant goes on his way (*per la sua strada*), and it is light (*chiaro*) again in the little shop. The tailor sews busily for an hour.

Again it grows suddenly dark; the elephant is again in the street. Again he introduces the point of his trunk into the window where the tailor is sitting, and this time he squirts (*spruzza*) a quantity of dirty water over the poor tailor and over (*sul*) his work.

It is a vendetta.

READING LESSON 24

THE NIGHT SCHOOL

It is a large room; there are blackboards on the wall (*parete*); there is a long table, and around it (*intorno ad esso*) are sitting a dozen men. I see no children in this school.

The scholars are big boys of sixteen and eighteen, and men who come here from their work; some are barbers, some tailors, some shoemakers, some are stonemasons, some are day laborers who take any job they can find, some are gardeners, one is a blacksmith, and three are fruit-dealers (*fruttaio*), and one is a scholar (*scolare*) who has read and studied many books.

They come to this school to learn English because they do not desire to live in America like strangers (*come forestieri*) in a strange land.

The teacher holds up her hand. What is this? A hand. Write that word on your slates. What is this? A map. Write that word. What state do I

point to (*indico*)? New York. What river? The Hudson. Take care to sound (*badate di far sentire*) the H. Don't say "Udson." That is not right (*così non va bene*).

What city is this? New York. Yes, it is the city of New York, in the state of New York. What state is east of New York state? Vermont. What state is south of Vermont? Massachusetts. What city is the capital of Massachusetts? Boston.

You see I am giving you a lesson in geography; now I will ask you a question in history. Which were the two greatest Americans? Washington and Lincoln. Joseph, how do you spell the word "Lincoln"?

The spelling of English words is very difficult.

READING LESSON 25

OLD ITALY — LA VECCHIA ITALIA

Here is ink; take a pen and write a letter to father and mother in Italy. We must never forget them. They love to hear how we are, what we do, where we are, if we find work and good friends (*amici*), if we are happy and do right. They often talk about (*intorno di*) us, and we remember them and send them a little (*un poco*) money when we can. They

are old and can't work so hard (*forte*) now as before. They want us (*noi*) to study English and to learn to speak and to write it. In every letter they ask if we go to some night school where the teacher can help (*aiutare*) us, or if we belong to some society (*società*) for mutual improvement (*mutuo miglioramento*) and education (*educazione*).

I believe they are good people (*gente*) and love you well. You must try to please them, and you must send them good long letters very often. You must tell them about America. Tell them it is a good country (*paese*), that you begin to understand and to speak English, that you find many compatriots (*connazionali*) here.

Send them a map of the United States, and mark on it the place where you live.

Oh, they can read about the United States in a book or in the papers.

Yes, but a letter from a son or a daughter is better than any book; and your name at the bottom of the page is better than the name of the greatest author (*autore*).

That is true. Give me some paper, an envelope (*busta*), and a stamp (*franco-bollo*).

READING LESSON 26

A WORD OF ADVICE—UN CONSIGLIO

(From a naturalized American)

Fellow-countrymen (*Connazionali*)! Do you wish to live well in America? Then learn the English language, honor the laws of the land, respect yourselves (*voi stessi*), aid your brothers, and never oppress them, have faith in God, bear your troubles (*disgrazie*) bravely, never seek a vendetta, and do nothing to dishonor the good name of Italy. You will make many friends and be gladly welcomed to this country.

For the honor of Italy and the good of America, let us take for our program the Golden Rule—"Do unto others as ye (you) would that they should do unto you."

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